DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
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CINEMA
and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

VOL. IV NO. 292 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1916. ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

◆

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
12th Decr.	Khyber	9000	--	--
17th "	Malwa	11000	--	--
24th "	Nagoya	7000	--	--
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Janry	Khiva	9000	--	--
14th "	Mooltan	10000	--	--
21st "	Sardinia	7000	--	--
28th	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
18th Decr.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	9000
29th Dec.	Malta	7000	Morea	11000
1917				
27th Janry.	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
9th Febry	Novara	7000	Mongolia	10000
23rd "	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
9th March	Malta	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 28th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
6th Dec.	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting.
*11th Dec	Linga	Karachi direct.
12th Dec.	Karoa	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	5348	17th. Dec.	29th. Dec.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata ..	4166	20th Dec.	1st Jan. 17
Tenshin Maru.	R. Ozaki. ..	4173	25th. Dec	6th. Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru ..	5312	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	6th Dec
Java Maru ..	4499	N. Yanagi	8th Dec.	17th Dec.
Kunajiri Maru.	4062	K. Sakurai	20th Dec.	31st Dec.
Europa Maru.	3078	S. Nakagawa	24th Dec.	1st Jan 17
Nasho Maru ..	3939	T. Wakazawa	1st Jan. 17	11th Jan 17

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	90	52	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUSHIRE, MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 15th December.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DUBAI, BAHREIN AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. ASIA MARU, 2,416 tons, will sail on or about 25th December.

For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 7th December, 1916.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or, about 15th December, 1916.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,850,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Harbin		Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tientsin
	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders...	£ 562,500
Reserve Fund	£ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. INDO-CHINA. PHILIPPINES SIAM.
Batavia. Saigon. Manila. Bangkok.
Sourabaya. Haiphong. Cebu. Puket
Medan. Iloilo.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New-York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL"
Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APPOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PRINCESS STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the sites THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years:—

LOT NO 1—A valuable building site, known as plot No. 65, Princess Street, containing 999 square yards, situate at the Junction of Princess Street, with New Hanuman Lane and having a frontage of 237ft.

LOT NO. 2.—An excellent building site, known as Plot No. 67, containing 630 square yards and a frontage of 60ft. to Princess Street. On the rear portion of this plot a godown may also be erected.

LOT NO. 3.—Area about 495 square yards and frontage about 60ft.

LOT NO. 4.—A somewhat similar site; area about 375 square yards.

LOT NO. 5.—A somewhat similar site area about 304 square yards, frontage about 42 feet.

Plans and agreements may be seen at the office of the Board's Land Manager, or of the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 9th December, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Napean Road, Malabar Hill the valuable and handsome Teakwood and Blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, electric lamps and fans with regulators, electric bracket lamps, table lamps and fans, best platedware, dining table and chairs, drawing-room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome, flower vases and table ornaments, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, one English bedroom suite, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one old China bath tub, cooking stove, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots etc., etc., the property of J. C. G. Bowen, Esq., Solicitor and others.

The property of another gentleman: One 15 H. P. Five seated Tonnean body Harbick motor car.

One English rubber tyred double seated square Brougham.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th December, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 58, Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT HORNBY ROAD MANEK BUILDING JUST OPPOSITE TO DWARKADAS BUILDING.

Auction sale of office and household teak and blackwood rich and strong furniture consisting of rich tapestry and leather lined drawing room suites, dining table, and dining chairs, office writing and Typewriting tables, Lady's tables, cane arm and armless chairs, almyrahs, glass door cupboards, fancy dressing chest drawers, Teapoys, Iron and wooden cots, marble top center and octagon tables, book stands, Phonographs, records, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th December 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at the above premises (where the goods have been arranged for sale) very rich teak and blackwood office and household furniture, including fancy tapestry and leather lined drawing room suits, Dining tables and chairs, office writing and Typewriting tables, Ladys' tables, cane arm and armless chairs, Almyrahs, glass door cupboard, fancy chest of drawers, fancy tiled teapoys, leather lined sofas easy chairs, iron and wooden cots, hatstands, marble top center and octagon tables, book stands, phonographs, records, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December 1916.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shai [illegible]
Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been [illegible] awarded the following Certifi[illegible]

Vegetarian Federal [illegible]
16, Farringdon St[illegible]

We beg to inform the Vegetari[illegible] Union of London that Amichand [illegible] the Indian Confectioner of Bombay [illegible] been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are [illegible] give us a trial.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

POONA—The Patrons of The WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. are requested to send in their orders as before. 6233

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

INSURANCE.

WANTED—Respectable, influential and experienced agents to represent INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD., in all important towns in Bombay Presidency on monthly allowance varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 besides a consolidated travelling allowance and liberal commission on business introduced. Monthly business guarantee not needed, yearly guarantee will do. The selected candidates shall have to furnish reliable personal security. Apply immediately with full particulars of past and present occupation to the SECRETARY, at 1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA. 810

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced STEREO. and LEAD CASTER. Apply in person to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's), Bombay.

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 100 by Government servant. Liberal interest given. Apply to Box No. 398 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6235

WANTED—2 E. P. CLERKS with general Store and Typewriting experience and clear handwriting. Salary according to merit. Apply with full particulars and testimonials to A. BARAKAT & Co., Kulab Road, Delhi. 6227

WANTED—A competent hand with thorough knowledge of executing mofussil orders. Salary Rs. 35—50. Apply with credentials of past experience to the MANAGER BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES. 6228

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A MANAGER with considerable experience of Motor Lorry business, and also, CHAUFFERS & FITTERS for the Marwari Motor Transport Co., Salaries according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating terms c/o Marwari Sammelan, 393 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 6232

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES are or can be opened for students at all stages.

1. Beginners: Mondays, Thursdays, 9-10 a.m.
2. Advanced: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9-10 a.m.

Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Aopllo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

CUSTOMERS wishing to purchase or DISPOSE of second-hand CARS will save time & worry by applying, to "THE BYCULLA GARAGE," 229, Bellasis Road. 6239

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P. 460 volts, 850/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET—LARGE GODOWN 80' by 75' for any store or factory at Mount Road Mazagon. Write at once there CHAMPSEY BHIMJI COMPANY. 6083

TO BE LET—A commodious upper storied Bungalow "THE RETREAT," at Khar Road, Bandra. For particulars apply to:—

RUSTOMJI P. BHARUCHA,

6201 Bell Lane, Fort.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of December, 1916, for works in a Storm Water Drain and 9" Pipe Sewer in passage off Fergusson Road.

2. Plans may be seen and Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders must be delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office. All tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. The rates must be carefully entered and no variation or alteration in the rates will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the tenders are opened.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

(Sd.) JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 6th December, 1916.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 12th DAY of DECEMBER, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time) when the resolutions mentioned in the notice dated 20th November, 1916, and posted to the Shareholders will be submitted to the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1916.
6229

NOTICE.

AN OVERSEER experienced in tank and canal irrigation work is wanted for this State. Salary Rs. 75 plus Re. 1 per diem as Travelling Allowance.

Apply stating age and caste with testimonials.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Divan, Baria State.

Hazur Office,
Devgad Baria.
5th December, 1916.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE STATE PURCHASES COMMITTEE having been appointed by the Darbar to deal with all orders exceeding Rs. 300 in value hitherto placed by the various Heads of Departments who have to make purchases during the year, all firms desirous of doing business with the State are requested to send their latest price lists to the Secretary, and duly to apprise him of any alterations in the list prices. The Committee will usually invite sealed tenders for the requirements of the State. All kinds of furniture, tents, leather goods, provision stores, P. W. D. and Electrical Department requirements, Press accessories, motor requisities, stationery, everything in short, will come within the scope of the Committee's authority.

SECRETARY,
State Purchases Committee, Bhopal.

6215.

Ahmedabad Palace,
Bhopal, 27th November, 1916.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the ENTENTE CORDIALE CLUB, situated at Watson's Annexe are informed that the Club will be REMOVED to new premises at ground floor, Holland House, Colaba Causeway from the 15th instant.

E. W. GAUTRAY,
Secretary.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

WANTED.—Qualified Non-Departmental TELEGRAPHISTS, including Pensioners, for employment in the Telegraph Offices of the Bombay Circle. Pay from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2. per day according to qualifications as Morse Operators. Applications with copy of testimonials and certificates of character to be submitted before 20th inst. to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay. 6214.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. "DAILY QUOTATION SHEETS" supplied at Re. 1-12 per mensem, Post free. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay.
Telephone No. 2569.
81, Humam Street, Fort.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY.
No. 690 of 1916.

Re. HYDERALLY ABDUL KAYUM, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan till lately a Chunam merchant, but now unemployed, residing at Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay an adjudged Insolvent.

EXPARTE—FRAMJI SHAPURJI PATUCK & Ors: the Petitioning creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed HYDERALLY ABDUL KAYUM has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated the 6th day of December, 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
6236 Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 6th December, 1916.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of GOPALDAS PURSHOTAMDAS, of Sawkari Karvan Hyderabad Deccan Hindu Inhabitant ....Deceased.

NANALAL PARBHURAM of Bombay Visanagar Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted Attorney of Vithaldas Jaikissondas, Purshottamdas Jaikissondas and Parmanandas Jaikissondas the grandsons of the abovenamed Deceased ....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of November in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
30th day of November, 1916.

Messrs. MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
6237 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE
6-30—Twice Nightly—9-45 p.m.
The Nordisk Co. presents

THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY

A sensational Drama in 3 Acts.

An interesting Map of

KUT

showing the operations in Mesopotamia.

The latest Keystone uproar:

FATTY'S PLUCKY PUP

showing the remarkable comedy powers of FATTY'S PRIZE BULL TERRIER.

Commencing next MONDAY, December 11th

At 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

THE GREATEST FILM IN HISTORY,

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME AND H. M. THE KING IN FRANCE.

H. M. War Office Official Films of the Army in France.

A GREAT WAR SERMON!

EVERYTHING SHOWN.
NOTHING CENSORED.

PLAN NOW OPEN
AT EXCELSIOR THEATRE
FROM 5 P.M. DAILY.
Sole Director for the East,
M. E. BANDMAN.

BETTER THAN THE BEST

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you drink a that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste!

AMUSEMENTS

RUNAWAY JUNE. RUNAWAY JUNE. RUNAWAY JUNE.

A SERIAL THAT EXHIBITS THE EVENTS OF ALL COMMON INCIDENTS IN OUR EVERYDAY LIFE.

VORTEX OF MISERIES OF A DESERTED HUSBAND.

RUNAWAY JUNE'S INGENIOUS SCHEMES BAFFLE DETECTIVES AND ALL.

AN EXQUISITE SCENERY OF THE ISLE OF BERMUDA.

REPENTANCE TO THOSE WHO MISS THIS MASTERPIECE SOCIETY SERIAL

"THE RUNAWAY JUNE"

40,000 Feet. 30 parts

Written by the well-known novelist

GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER.

Produced by the

WORLD-FAMED RELIANCE CO.

Endorsed by Press and Public,
Exclusively for

ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
THE POPULAR PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY: COMMENCING 7—8-45—AND 10-30.
PRICES OF ADMISSION, Re. 1—As. 8, 4 AND 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

QUEEN. OF BOMBAY.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT CINEMA BILL.

"CHOPIN'S NOCTURNE"

A stirring drama in which the playing of a famous tune nearly caused a patriot's death. The story is laid in the time when Italy was under the heel of Austria.

"FOOL'S GOLD."

A woman loves her husband dearly, but will not countenance his dishonest money-making scheme and they part. The man marries another woman but she ruins him and he is glad to turn to his first wife for peace of mind.

"MUCHLY MARRIED."

A man whose wife is away is entertaining two friends and their wives. His rich uncle comes suddenly on the scene, and each of his lady guests tries to pass herself off as his wife to get him out of a difficulty. Very funny scenes result.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

NOTE: This programme is composed of the pick of the films seen by his Excellency the Governor at last Saturdays' successful War Fund Matinee.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

THE

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD AND KHETWADY JUNCTION.

TO-NIGHT.

A STORY OF A SYREA

(7,500 feet.)

and

JIM'S CHAIR (comic).

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.

Booksellers & Publishers
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edn. Just out	28	0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18	0
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols	80	0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts, 3 Vols.	18	0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	14	0
Buckland's Indian Companys Act 1916.	12	0
Indian Companys Act by Rangachariar S. K. 1915	12	0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0
Daruvalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. I. 1915	12	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. II. 1916	15	
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. III. 1916	10	
Gours' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35	
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20	0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20	0
Woodroffe and Amir Alli's Law of Evidence 1915	18	0
Donogh's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9	0
Donogh's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10	0
Theobald's Law of Wills	26	4
Gale on Easements 1916	18	12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22	8
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63	0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual 2 Vols. 1915/16	6	0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7	8
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1914.	12	0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11	0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	6	0
Snell's Principles of Equity 1915	15	12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity 1914	15	12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading 1914	13	8
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW, THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	350	0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Salutation.	18	12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	9	0
Kerr on Injunctions 1914	26	4
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12	0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes 1915	12	0
Mulla's Mohammedan Law	4	0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5	0
Chaudhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	6	0

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 6.

The unsettled conditions in the extreme north have nearly disappeared after giving light snow in Kashmir; there have again been few light falls of rain in south-east Madras.

Forecast:—No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Dec. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.878	Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.5	"
Dew Point	69.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.683	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.9	"
Minimum...do.....do.	74.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	148	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	HIGH WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	6	m 8 35 9 53a	25 10 27 9	6	m 2 51 2 52a	20 5 16 1
Thur	7	m 9 23 10 37a	25 9 28 4	7	m 3 45 3 33a	20 3 15 9
Fri.	8	m 10 6 11 17a	25 9 28 8	8	m 4 32 4 11a	20 1 15 7
Sat.	9	m 10 46 11 53a	25 9 28 10	9	m 5 13 4 46a	19 11 15 7
Sun.	10	m 11 24	25 8	10	m 5 51 5 19a	19 8 15 9
Mon.	11	m 0 26 0 1a	28 9 25 7	11	m 6 27 5 50a	19 7 16 1
Tues	12	m 0 57 0 33a	28 6 25 5	12	m 7 2 6 20a	19 7 16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec,		Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 6	(Wednesday)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
" 7	(Thursday)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
" 8	(Friday)	7h. 0m.	6h. 2m.
" 9	(Saturday)	7h. 1m.	6h. 2m.
" 10	(Sunday)	7h. 1m.	6h. 2m.
" 11	(Monday)	7h. 2m.	6h. 3m.
" 12	(Tuesday)	7h. 2m.	6h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1916 Dec.	2nd.,	7h. 25.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	" "	9th.,	6h. 13.9m. p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	17th.,	11h. 30.4m. p.m.
New Moon	" "	25th.,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 6th December 1916 was 30.096 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th December, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind but in excess in lower Sind. Temperature has risen generally; it is now in excess during the day in west Rajputana but is still in defect there at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has risen but is still in defect at night at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal persist but those in north-west India are less marked in the plains. Rainfall has been nearly general on the south Coromandel coast.

Fairly general rain is likely in the south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of December 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	—	..	—
Do. (5th Dec)	72.3	57.4	75	0.04	0.04	—1.94
Jask	[illegible]	62.6	86	—	0	—0.64
Do. (Dec.)	..	..	..	—	—	—
Muskat	83.1	64.3	71	—	0	—0.47
Do. (6th Dec.)	81.1	64.9	65	—	0	—0.44
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.4	47.1	66	..	0	—0.09
Rawalpindi	71.3	50.1	72	..	0.01	—0.28
Lahore	..	—	..	..	..	—
Hissar	76.6	41.1	57	—	0	—
Ambala	72.9	40.1	90	—	0	—0.25
Delhi	73.9	47.8	70	—	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	76 4	49.2	55	..	0	—0.07
Mainpuri	73.5	45.3	77	..	0.01	—0.17
Jhansi	77.4	48.8	67	—	0.78	0.64
Cawnpore	72 8	50.1	84	..	2.20	1.85
Allahabad	73.5	49.0	83	..	0.51	0.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.1	47.4	47	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	79.0	52.1	81	..	0	—0.09
Ajmer	73.2	45.6	63	..	0	—0.20
Jaipur	79.6	46.9	58	—	0	—0.16
Kotah	81.6	53.4	62	—	0	—0.08
Mount Abu	70.2	[illegible]	14	..	0	—0.24
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.2	51.1	33	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	85.9	62.4	69	..	0	0
Veraval	[illegible]	65.9	43	..	0	—0.29
Rajkot	85.4	53.8	47	—	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	86.6	50.0	46	..	0	—0.20
Surat	..	..	..	..	—	—
Ahmedabad	88.0	58.2	47	—	0	—0.17
Deesa	89.1	[illegible]	54	—	0	—0.12
Neemuch	[illegible]	47.0	52	—	0	—0.16
Indore	79.9	49.2	78	..	0.56	0.52
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73.1	48.1	82	—	2.76	2.38
Saugor	76.4	[illegible]	66	—	0.82	—0.08
Hoshangabad	76.5	49.4	76	—	1.42	0.59
Khandwa	80.3	48.3	76	—	1.06	0.67
Akola	81.6	52.1	71	..	2.42	1.99
Amraoti	81.5	57.3	52	—	0.40	—0.07
Nagpur	79.6	[illegible]	65	..	2.56	1.86
Chanda	79.7	50.2	84	..	0.68	—0.14
Raipur	79.0	53.1	79	—	2.36	1.98
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.9	73.5	82	..	0.72	0.34
Ratnagiri	91.3	72.8	54	..	7.20	6.80
Marmugao	83.7	72.1	76	..	3.98	3.00
Karwar	90.0	66.9	84	—	5.40	0.76
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.8	52.3	68	—	1.33	0.92
Ahmednagar	[illegible]	53.1	69	..	0.65	0.11
Poona	83.6	56.5	79	[illegible]	1.91	1.06
Sholapur	86.3	59.4	60	—	8.28	7.34
Bijapur	81.5	55.3	71	..	9.47	8.58
Belgaum	80.2	[illegible]	67	—	10.67	9.13
Aurangabad	83.4	52.2	50	..	1.06	0.05
Nizamabad(Indur).	..	—	..	—	—	—
Hyderabad	79.5	58.6	79	—	2.44	1.51
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.0	72.4	73	—	4.75	1.84
Calicut	80.6	73.0	89	..	5.70	0.70
Cochin	88.7	74.0	76	..	4.57	—2.30
Colombo	86.5	70.4	89	—	5.37	—4.96
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.1	70.4	84	—	10.85	5.46
Bellary	86.1	[illegible]	64	—	2.17	0.12
Cuddapah	89.0	71.3	76	.	3.44	0.01
Madras	84.1	72.1	[illegible]	0.16	17.19	2.80
Bangalore	80.1	60.2	84	—	10.18	7.25
Coimbatore	[illegible]	[illegible]	79	..	6.51	2.04
Trichinopoly	85.6	72.4	81	[illegible]	2.62	—2.88
Negapatam	84.1	[illegible]	88	[illegible]	11.25	—6.82

U. P. MUNICIPAL BILL.

OPPOSITION NOT YET CEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

The opposition to the Jehangirabad amendments in U. P. Municipal Bill has not yet ceased. For the two vacant seats in one of the non-Moslem wards due to Hindu resignations there were five candidates who sent in nomination papers. The senior Vice-Chairman, Mr. Milsted, as nomination officer rejected the nomination papers of the three candidates on the ground that the class "non-Moslem" had not been entered in the forms. Two of the rejected candidates Messrs. Upadhay and S. N. Joshi appealed to the District Magistrate, Mr. Freemantle, who held that the nominations were quite valid.

Appellants are known to be opposed to the new Bill and if successful in the elections will probably resign soon after as a protest, thus preventing any Hindu sitting on the Board.

JUBBULPORE BRIBERY CASE.

EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 5.

The Trial of Mr. Frere, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, on three charges of having received bribes from Hariballabh Dass, Station-Master, Sehore, Bindeshiprasad, General Clerk and Baburam, Porter, for cancelling their transfers commenced on Monday before Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore and a Euopean jury.

Messrs. Binning of Bombay and Paisley of Jubbulpore, barristers, assisted by Mr. Parakh, Government Pleader and Mr. Joshi, Railway Police Inspector, conducted the prosecution. Messrs. Gupta, vakil, and S. C. Mitra, barrister, assisted by Mr. N. R. Roy, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Fare, Police Sergeant, Burhampore, examined, said that he had informed Frere that there were rumours current regarding his bribe-taking and that there was a confidential report made in the matter.

Bindeshri Prasad being examined proved the payment of Rs. 200 through Anna Mokaddam of Sehore and Rudra Dutta, then a store clerk at Jubbulpore, to Mr. Frere's cook for his master.

Anna Mukaddam examined, said that he had arranged for money to be paid to Mr. Frere's cook and approached him through Rudra Dutta and settled the bargain.

Rudra Dutta examined, corroborated Anna and admitted having paid the amount.

Following the practice recently adopted by his Majesty's Government the Government of India have decided not to require certificates of interest in respect of imports of meat.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	15,000
Mid. Americans	.11.71—28
Egyptian F. G. F.	.20.50+ 5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March	20.06—12
May	20.07—13
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	19.61—18
May	19.85—15

New York, Dec. 4th.

New York Spot 20.10.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
December	11.67	—6
Dec.-Jan.	11.67	
Jan.-Feb.	11.72	
Feb.-Mar.	11.80	
Mar.-Apl.	11.89	
Apl.-May	11.94	
May-June	12.04	—5
June-July	12.04	
July-Aug.	12.04	
Aug.-Sept.	11.75	—3
Sept.-Oct.	11.25	
Oct.-Nov.	11.07	
Nov.-Dec.	11.02	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
December	11.61	—12
Dec.-Jan.	11.61	
Jan.-Feb.	11.67	—11
Feb.-March	11.74	—12
March-April	11.82	—13
April-May	11.87	
May-June	11.95	—14
June-July	11.95	
July-Aug.	11.95	
Aug.-Sept.	11.65	—13
Sept.-Oct.	11.18	—10
Oct.-Nov.	11.08	—7
Nov.-Dec.	10.98	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

	To-day's price.	
March	18.10	—90
May	18.00	—85
July	18.00	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8.00	—25
" " Fully Good	8.17	
" " Fine	8.45	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.59	
" " Fully Good	8.77	
" " Fine	8.95	
" Broach Good	10.74	
" " Fully Good	10.93	
" " Fine	11.10	
" Scinde Good	7.99	
" " Fully Good	8.07	
" " Fine	8.35	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	60,000	
Futures at New York March	20.08	—20
" " May	20.30	
Spot Cotton at New York	19.90	—25
" New Orleans	19.63	
Futures at New Orleans March	19.65	—18
" " May	19.88	

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec 5th.

Bar Silver Spot — 36 1/16

London, Dec. 4th.

Consols 2½%	54⅝ Ex.	Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½	Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64⅝	Ex.—½
Government Securities 3%	56⅝	Ex.—½
Ex. On London at Paris France	27 80	Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London. Dec. 4th.

3½% 1925—1928	£83½	Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	94⅛	—⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 4th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Nominal	82
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,490,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60 lbs.	74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Baril Wheat Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales — Sellers	80/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Dec.-Jan. Buyers	65

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Paid	90
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Quoted	98
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Nov.-Dec. Quoted	87
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers	112
Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.	
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan.	92

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Gingelly not offered.	
Linseed, Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Nominal	111
Tone—Inactive.	

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Quoted	20-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£170
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£151½
Copper Braziers	£188
Yellow Metal	17½
Hard Spelter	50

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	24/6
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	24/9
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	24/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	27/6
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	27/9
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	27/10
Tone—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure Jan. Paid	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. American Demand	2/11½

WONDERFUL **FORETELLING**

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for *One Rupee only*. Readings will be sent by V. P.P.

MRS. M. SHORE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CAMP DELHI, writes:—"I am very much pleased with the Annual Life reading." Try only once. You will be marvellously convinced.

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

The market at Colaba opened weak with M. G. good Broach at Rs. 317/8 and declined to Rs. 315/8 on bazar selling.

A fair business has been reported in Broach and moderate business has also been done in other qualities.

Ready Cotton is dull.

Quotations are:—

M. G. good Broach, 415/8.
M. G. good Bengal, 310.
M. G. Kham Akola, 385.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Dec. 6th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	SPOT. COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	425	--
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	457	--	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	320/1	--	--	315/20
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	333	--	--	325/35
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	--	--	--	340/50
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	--
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	--	--	320/30
Kham. Akola,	Fine M.G.	394	--	--	387/97
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	--	--	390/00
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	--
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	--
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	415/25
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	--	--	--	--
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	380	--	--	370/80
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	365	--	--	360/70
Khandwa San \wad	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Jalna	F.G. M.G	--	--	--	280/90
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	--
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	--	--	--	400/10
Coompta,	Good M.G.	--	--	--	430/40
Westerns,	Good M.G.	--	--	--	410/20
Westerns,	Good H.G.	--	--	--	395/05

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1916-17.	1915-16.	Difference.
Khandesh	35,636	37,436	— 1,800
Central India	10,109	14,865	— 4,756
Barsi & Nagar	6,420	25,853	— 19,433
Berar	53,869	56,472	— 2,603
Central Provinces	7,118	10,487	— 3,369
Compta & Dharwar	12,570	38,036	— 25,465
Northerns-Westerns	8,804	23,069	— 14,265
Coconada	5,138	4,832	+ 306
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4,130	10,226	— 6,096
Dhollera	8,112	32,386	— 24,274
Broach	357	3,000	— 2,643
Rajputana	21,022	19,489	+ 1,533
N. W. Prov.	162,799	147,994	+ 14,805
Sind-Punjab	32,398	47,279	— 14,881
Persian	86	334	— 248
American	3	....	+ 3
Egyptian	184	171	+ 13
Other Sorts	5,544	1,899	+ 3,645
Total	374,299	473,827	— 99,528

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 6th December, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	344	326	313	1/25th Jan.1917
Bengals (M.G.)	350	335	322	Ready New Crop
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	350	333	320	Ready New Crop
	340	324	311	1/25th Jan.1917
Khandesh (M.G.)	--	380	360	Ready New Crop
	--	370	350	1/25th Jan.1917
	--	--	--	
Jalna (M.G.)	--	--	390	Ready New Crop
Barsee (M.G.)	--	--	410	Ready New Crop
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	--	393	378	Ready New Crop
	--	--	--	
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	--	395	380	Ready New Crop
	--	387	372	1/25th Jan.1917
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G.)	--	397	382	Ready new crop
	--	387	372	1/25th Jan. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	--	400	385	Ready new crop
	--	390	375	1/25th Jan. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	--	403	388	Ready new crop
	--	394	379	1/25th Jan. 17
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	--	406	391	Ready new crop
	--	398	383	1/25th Jan. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	--	410	395	Ready new crop
	--	402	387	1/25th Jan. 17
Broach (M.G.)	--	428	--	1/25th Mar. 17
	--	--	--	418 1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (H.G	--	--	--	
Mathia (M.G.)	--	390	375	Ready new crop
	--	375	360	1/25th Jan. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	--	--	--	415 Ready old crop
	--	--	--	420 April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	--	--	--	420 Ready old crop
	--	--	--	424 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	--	--	--	415 Ready old crop
Westerns (H.G.)	--	--	--	425 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	--	--	--	432 Ready old crop
	--	--	--	447 April/May
Miraj (M.G.)	--	--	--	440 Ready old crop
	--	--	--	450 April/May

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 6th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 15 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 15 0
" Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Brown Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 9 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 6 0	11 1 0
" Brown Thin	10 7 0	10 14 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	10 6 0
" Gajar 75.25	47 0 0	9 15 0
" Black	38 4 0	9 4 0
" Gajar 50.50	45 0 0	9 6 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	--
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 5 0
Jowa	31 0 0	4 10 0
Arandia	38 0 0	---
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 12 0	
Linseed May	11 15 6	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	10 6 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 15 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 6 0	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

A steady tone prevailed both in Cotton Mill and Tata Iron and Steel shares to-day and the rates hardened up as the day wore on. The closing tone was firm.

Manganese and Cement Companies shares also stood very steady and the latter recorded a rise of about a few points.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids closed to Rs. 530; Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 647½ to Rs. 657½, Standards between Rs. 1,477½ to Rs. 1,475, Madhavji between Rs. 1,570 to Rs. 1,577 and Central India between Rs. 2,300 to Rs. 2,320.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 330, Crescent to Rs. 215, Indore Malwas to Rs. 422½, Pearls to Rs. 482 and Kasturchands at Rs. 1,080.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 345.

Bombay-Burma trading shares were placed at Rs. 1,075.

Katni Cement ordinary shares improved to Rs. 330 and Deferred to Rs. 1,120. Indian Cement moved up to Rs. 440.

Bank of India shares kept in demand at Rs. 83.

Gujrat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 98, Sara Sirargunj at Rs. 98 c.d. and Central Provinces at Rs. 106.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 330 improved to Rs. 337½ but closed at Rs. 335.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares stood almost unchanged at Rs. 1,230.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 75½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 86.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SHARE MARKET WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

We noticed a sudden increase of activity in the Market in the course of the last week. There was a good inquiry in Simplex, Bombay United and other miscellaneous shares. Tata Steels which the bazaar people once regarded as ruling the Market generally, do not at present show any signs of activity. In a previous circular we remarked "We would not be surprised if a couple of months after, cotton be forgotten and people tell us—perhaps in the shape of concealed advertisements—of the enormous profits made by our Mills" Hardly a couple of weeks have passed when we see a partial realisation of what we then said. Practically there is no talk about cotton now. Local made Cloths and Yarns are sold at prices perhaps unprecedented, and indeed very brilliant prospects are looming in the future for our cloth and yarn markets. Incidentally our Mills are bound to make big profits and then big dividends would only be a matter of course. We are therefore bound in all sincerity to take a very hopeful view of things. But if we would be allowed to ask, we ask, how is one to account for the peculiar trend of men guided by anything and everything that they hear? The Bank of Bombay has increased its rate of interest and people talk of the stringency in the money market. But let the wave of teji once re-appear and it is our honest conviction that the Monster Avarice will sweep everything before it,—cotton boom, money stringency and everything that might come in its way.

MERCANTILE PRESS CO.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Mercantile Press Company, Ltd., held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved that the following special resolution passed by the extraordinary general meeting held on 15th November, be confirmed:—"That Messrs. Karsondas T. Rowji and Co., be appointed Agents of the Company in place of the present Agents Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co., for a term of 15 years and that they shall be paid 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the Co.'s bills for pressing and ginning with an allowance of Rs. 150 per month to cover office establishment as allowed to the present Agents."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 2nd Dec. 1916.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 2nd Dec. 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	22,68,900	1,62,19,500
A. D. C. Rly.	61,500	5,17,400
B. K. Rly.	4,500	43,500
C. B. Rly.	6,400	48,400
Total	23,41,300	1,68,29,800
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd Dec. 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly.	21,54,829	1,43,31,704
A. D. C. Rly.	52,756	4,33,619
B. K. Rly.	4,070	41,428
C. B. Rly.	6,755	46,899
Total	22,18,400	1,48,53,650
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+1,14,071	+18,87,796
A. D. C. Rly.	+8,754	+83,781
B. K. Rly.	+430	+2,072
C. B. Rly.	—355	+2,501

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 2nd Dec. 1916.	16,700	1,22,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd Dec. 1915	11,573	75,073
Increase or Decrease	+5,127	+47,027

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs
Approximate earnings for week ending 2nd Dec. 1916	1,400	13,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd Dec. 1915	1,202	8,905
Increase or Decrease	+198	+4,195

SPECULATORS AND WHEAT PRICES.

PLEA FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

In the Lahore market the retail price of wheat rose between November 19 and December 3 from nine to seven seers to the rupee, writes the "Civil and Military Gagette," and though the price is now somewhat easier it is still at a figure that involves hardship to the poorer wheat-eating classes. If this enhancement were due to a calamity of nature or to scarcity of grain it would be a misfortune for which ordinary measures of relief might be invoked, but there is plenty of wheat in the country and the prospect of a record harvest a few months hence. The present high prices are due solely to the attempt of speculators to grow rich out of imperial necessities and that is the kind of thing which in these days cannot be tolerated. The Government has power to deal effectively with such a situation and we hope and believe there will be no hesitation in using it. The whole country will approve the exerciso of authority to stop an enhancement of prices for which there is no justification either in the circumstances of India or in the need of Great Britain.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The average price per chest at to-day's opium sale was Rs. 3,259 an increase of Rs. 130 over last month.

The excellent portrait of the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten which appeared in our issue of the 5th instant was from a photograph by Messrs. E. O. Hoppe, of 7 Cromwell Place, London.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	10	Jan.-July	18%	305
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	335
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July.	9%	73
Bank of Bombay	500		15%	15,50
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,640
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	7%	83
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,275
Central Bk. of India Rs. 35	50	--	5%	23
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 35	50	..	6%	32
Standard Bk. O 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	6
Standard Bk. P 50	100	do.	Nil.	23
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd £4	£10	March	5%	67
Mercantile Bank £ 12½ A	25	..	10%	£23
12½ B	25	..	10%	£23
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	£80
National Bank of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	40	995
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	--	290
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	25	885
Bombay United	250	..	30	850
Century	100	May-Nov.	1	885
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	90	2,325 X.D.
Central India P	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	437½ X.D.
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	860
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	55	1,840
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 50	420
Crescent	100	April.	8	215
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	330
David	250	do.	15	530
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	10	200
Emperor Edward	500	..	25	600
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	25	655
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,310
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	260
Gold Mohur	500	..	15	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	80 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	600
Hyderabad	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,500
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	270
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	20	325
Indo-China Mfg.	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	800
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	15	420
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	305
Kasturchand	1,000	do.	25	1,085
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,025
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	45	1,800
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	710
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,375
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April	55	1,575
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,700
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	do.	50	1,650
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	80	2,660
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	580 nom.
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	185
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	960
Pearl	250	..	15	475
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	8	200
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	187½
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	575
Sasson Silk	500	April	Nil.	270
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	5,400
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	Rs. 50	..	Nil.	60
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	642½
Standard Mills	500	Nov.	40	1,472½
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	75
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	280
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60	1,725
Tata Mill O.	500	400	..	655
Tata Mill P.	500	400	5%	380
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,550
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	..	Nil.	400
Vishnu Cotton P.	500	..	7%	640
Western India	1,000	..	25	375X. D.
Mysore Spinning	250	Sept.	8%	310

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	119
Amritsar Patti Rly.	100	do.	8%	128
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	8%	630
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	5%	106
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	100
Guzerat Railway	100	Nov.-June	4%	98
Hoshiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	116
Bhandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90	100	do.	4%	88
Pachora Jamnr Rly. Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	65
Sara Siraigunj Ry. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	4%	98 C-D
Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	112
*Sind Light Rly.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	145
Tapti Valley Rly.	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	570
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	5%	106

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	5600
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	Nil.	95
Bellary Press	275	..	15	100
Broach City	250	Oct.	8	120
Fort	475	Nov.	20	800
Godavery Valley	100	..	12	100
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	620
Hindustan P.& M.	250	..		125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	70
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	6½	125
Jumna Ging & P.Co Ltd.	1,000	--	7%	700
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	335
Mahmudpura Ctn.	125	--	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	245
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	40	1,000
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	50	850
New Berar	500	Oct.	25	475
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	285
Volkart U.P.Co., Ld.	500	Sept.	20	525
Vardwan, G.P.	150	--		100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	50	830
All-India U. Co. Rs 20	100	August.	Rs. 1	4
Bamankua	5	--	Rs. 2	2
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	51
Badham Pile	70	June	8 X-D	98
Baroda Tram Co.	100	..	Nil.	45
Brick and Tile	80	..	..	100
Bri. Burma Pat	400	Nil.	Nil.	5½
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15H.T.	1,070
B. Electric Sup. and T. Co. Ltd. P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	167
B. Electric Sup. and T. Co. Ltd. O	£10	July.	7%	345
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct.	100	1,440
Bo. Land & Building	400	..	25	380
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	285
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6% X-D	240
Bundi Cement Co.	10	New Co.	Nil.	25½
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	10	April	2	58
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	330
Flour.	200	Sept.	5	120
[illegible] Rs 50	600	..	42%	375
The Eas[illegible] Chemical Co. O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	18
D2sh.	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	35
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250	250	..	Nil.	442½
Katni Cement O	100	..	Rs. 3	330
Katni Cement D	40	..	Nil.	1,120
Katni Cement P	100	..	7%	115
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	100	Dec.	6½%	15
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O. Old 10	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
O. New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
P. 150	250	March.	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng., Co., Ld Rs. 50	100	July	10%	55
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	Rs. 16	200
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.	100
Marcks & Co.	100	July	10	80
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 15	225
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	500
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Rs. 5	85
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	40	740
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Rs. 1	58
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	55 nom.
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel Co.	75	Jan.	6%	335
	[illegible]	&	25%	1,210
	[illegible]	June	6%	167
Tata Hydro Elec.	[illegible]	Jan.	4%	1,285
P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,140
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S.	1,000	April Oct.	5½%	5% prem 10
Thacker & Co.		May	40%	200
Telephone Co.		--	Rs. 5	310

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Double and Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

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LACNUT (VEGETABLE MILK.)

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Thousands of Babies saved by it.

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Price, Rs. 3-12 per 1 lb. tin.

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SPICES
9 varieties 4 As. per pkt.

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COCOA
The best cocoa now sold in India.
1 oz., 3 Ans.; 4 oz., 8 Ans.
½ lb., 14 Ans.

ONION COMPOUND, GARLIC COMPOUND CURRY POWDER.
These are highly concentrated powders. A little goes a great deal. Eight anns per tin each.

VANHELLER
A VANILLA FLAVOURING, Cheaper than Vanilla, yet twice as much better Just try it.
1½ oz. Ans. 0-10-0.
5 oz, Re. 1-8-0.

SNOW
A vegetable powder, makes ICE CREAM smoother and firmer without the use of eggs.
¼ lb., 12 Ans.;
½ lb. Re. 1-7.

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OZO
SCALE SOLVENT
Removes stains, scale, incrustations &c., from sinks, closet bowls, urinals, latrines, keeps them clean white and sanitary, ¼ lb. 8 Ans.; 1 lb., Re. 1-4

VARN-I-GLO
Imparts a brilliant, lustrous polish to pianos, furniture, brass beds, electric fixtures, Excellent for automobile and carriage bodies.
½ lb, tins, Ans, 12 each.

ROYAL
METAL POLISH
SILVER POLISH.
ENAMEL CLEANERS.
MARBLE CLEANERS.
Each unexcelled for its respective use.
2 oz. cans. 6 Ans.
½ lb. cans, 10 Ans.

COCKROACH KILLER
Throughly destroys cockroaches. Invaluable for Hotels, Restaurants, Factories, Homes and Steamships. Can be used with freedom in kitchen and pantry. Re. 1-4-0 per tin (6½ oz.)

BED-BUG KILLER.
Don't have sleepless nights. Try this A1. remedy.
7 Ans; 12 Ans; Re. 1-4.

DEODORINE
immediately destroys all bad odours, and does not leave behind any odour of its own just as phenyle does. A teaspoonful of the powder makes 2 to 8 gallons of deodorising solution with water. 1½ oz, tins, 8 Ans. each; 4 oz. tins, Re. 1-4 each; 1 lb. tins, Rs. 3 each.

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HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PRINCESS STREET MURDER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Before Justice Beaman and Special Jury.)

EMPEROR *v.* DEVJI WALJI.

The accused aged 25 was charged with the offence of committing the murder of one Dulabhji Javerchand by stabbing him with a penknife on the 19th of October 1916 at about 9-30 a.m.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. I. N. Mehta appeared for the Crown.

Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan defended the accused.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were as follows:—

One Maneckchand Gopalji lived in a chawl at Ganeshwadi. On the morning of the 18th of October at about 7-30 a.m. he was going to the privy when he saw the accused exposing his person in one of the rooms on the ground floor. When the accused came out, he (Maneckchand) and others remonstrated with him saying that gentlemen lived in that house and he should not expose his person in that way. The accused got angry and said "I will see you." About 15 minutes' afterwards, Maneckchand was going to Bhuleshwar market to buy vegetables when near the corner of Shamset Street and Shaikh Memon Street the accused met him and began to talk to him saying that he need not have remonstrated with him in the morning. Both of them proceeded further when the accused dealt some blows on the eye of the accused and ran away. Afterwards Maneckchand returned home and later on went to the Princess Street Police Station and made a complaint against the accused. He was referred to a Magistrate. There the matter rested for the day. But on the morning of the 19th of October at 8-30 a.m. Maneckchand again saw the accused at the corner of Parsi Gully and asked him whether he had gone to the Police or the Police Commissioner. Saying that the accused abused Maneckchand and was about to assault him, when one Maneklal Mulji, who was a neighbour of Maneckchand and was passing by that road, interefered and told the accused not to beat Maneckchand as he would not gain anything thereby. Thereupon the accused assaulted Maneklal Mulji and Maneckchand. A crowd had collected there and from among the crowd, the deceased Dulabhji Javerchand, the uncle of Maneklal Mulji, seeing that there was some row with his nephew, ran to the Police Station to fetch a policeman. After the policeman arrived all went to the Police Station and made a complaint. The accused, Maneckchand and Maneklal were sent to the hospital. After they were attended there they returned to the Police Station and their complaints were recorded and they were asked to take out a summons against the accused. The accused then left the Police Station first and later on Maneckchand, Abhechand Maneklal Mulji, the deceased Dulabhji Javerchand and one Devchand Mehtaji left the Police Station together. The first three then went to see their pleader at Taravala Building, but not finding him there, came down, when they found that Dulabhji (deceased) and Devchand had already left.

ASSAULT IN PRINCESS STREET.

The three of them then proceeded along Princess Street, when they saw the accused seated on the "otla" of a tea shop in the street with a bamboo by his side. When they passed by him he thrice assaulted Maneklal Mulji with a bamboo and also assaulted Maneckchand Gopalji. Maneklal became unconscious and Maneckchand ran to fetch a policeman. Meanwhile the accused began to run while the crowd followed him shouting "thief, thief." The accused passed into Patakwadi Street and ran after Dulabhji Javerchand, who was passing that way. Dulabhji, being afraid went inside the temple of Mahadev in that Street and asked the custodian of that temple to protect him. The accused followed him immediately and seeing the custodian between him and the deceased Dulabhji asked the custodian to send out the deceased. The custodian refused to do so saying that they had better wait for the Police. But the accused insisted on his giving up the deceased and threatened him with a knife; the custodian being afraid moved aside when the accused dragged down the deceased to the ground and dealt him a blow on the chest; that blow penetrated his heart and he died immediately. There was a large crowd when this occurred. Meanwhile, Manekchand Gopalji, and Abhechand and Devchand also arrived there with the policeman. The policeman arrested the accused when he dropped the knife on the ground. There was evidence of three eye-witnesses to this occurrence. It was also in evidence that the accused was bleeding from a wound on his head.

DEFENCE PLEA OF PROVOCATION.

There was no evidence for the defence and the accused in his statement said that he was beaten by these people and received three or four wounds.

The defence was that the offence was committed under grave and sudden provocation and in a sudden fight in the heat of passion.

The jury, after retiring brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty of murder against the accused with a recommendation to mercy.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

His Lordship addressing the accused said that there could not be any other verdict on the evidence; his Lordship sentenced the accused to be hanged and said that the jury's recommendation to mercy would be forwarded to the proper quarters.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF DECEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1297-15.—Kanga & S, Bai Cooverbai v. Shamji Jadhowji & ors, Captain & V., Vachha & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S. REPORT.

607-15.—Motichand & D, Virchand Dalchharam, a firm v. Messrs. Pulee & Co., a firm, Shroff D & D, Order on Exceptn. 13-7-16.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

813-14.—Khunderao L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Anandibai, widow, and anr, Raghavaya N & Co., Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

473-15.—Dubash and Co., Premji Kheraj, a firm v. Nanchand Valji, Raghavaya N & Co., fr 30-11-16.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1404-15.—Payne & Co., The Standaad Bank Ltd. v. Raghowji Purshotam, Edg G W & Co., Ty D & Co., Moti & D, Hiralal & Co., Madh K & Co.

326-16.—Payne & Co., The Standard Bank Ltd. v. Abdoolla Hoosein & anr, Edg G W & Co., Shroff D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

825-13.—Mulla & M., Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr v. Devidas Foolchand & Co. a firm, Sham M & H.

1102-15—Captain and V, Bai Pasai widow v Amratlal Baldeodas and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

391-14—Daphtary F and D, Peter Manoel Rodriques and ors v Perozshaw Jamsetji Joshi and anr, Wadia G and Co.

685-13.—Captain and V, Seth Lalbhai Tricumlal v. Kacharabhoy Kusturchand Ghandi, Motichand & D.

1461-15—Merwanji K and Co, The State of Cambay v Dulabhdas Ruttonji Mistry, Edgelow G W and Co.

1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.

857-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey and Co a firm v Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan and ors, Judah and S.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valumji v Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

1445-15.—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Karim Haji Siddick v. Ratna Lala & Co., a firm, Rustomji & G, Unwalla P & P.

153-16—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v Jakaria Cassum alias Jakaria Baloo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

318-16.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewkabai widow and ors, Surajmal & Co.

1125-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., R. D. Sethna v. Waghji Veera and ors, Daphtary F and D.

607-16—Motichand and D, Jaisingji Mohanlal Dalal v Mulchand Jekissondas and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

329-16.—Matubhai J & M, Abdulla Allarkahia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Hoosein Hirji.

174-16.—Vachha and Co., Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr v. Fatma Begum, Jehangir & Seervai.

1450-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

321-16.—Tyabji D and Co., A H Vishram, v. The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, Patell & Ez.

768-15.—C P D'Cunha, Robert Nicholas De Monte and anr, v. Alexander Pereira & ors, Daph F & D.

551-16—Jehang'r M and Somji, Bhugwan Tullock and Co a firm v Jagannath Dharmaji Patel, Jamsetjee R and D.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

716-16.—Crawford B & Co., Charles Fewster, & anr v. Mohiuddin Khan Azad.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

445-16—Hiralal and Co, Harichand Mancharam and Co, The Bombay Provincial Bank Ltd and anr, Motichand and D, Part heard.

987-16.—Motichand & D, Rewashanker Jugjiwan v. Thakar Lalji Mowji & ors, Purnanand & Co., Amin and D, Part Heard, 4-12-16.

1010-15.—Malvi H M & K, Motilal Agiaram v. Ladharam Dhavraj, Motichand & D.

286-16—Mulla and M, Haji Mirza Ali Akbar Dehdusty v Haji Mahomed Reza Meghji and Bros a firm and anr, Little and Co.

450-16.—Capt. and V, Fatmabai widow v. Shirinbai widow, Manchershaw & N Reza.

468-16.—Surveyor & Co., Manjoobai, widow v. Laxmon Meoghaji Patel & anr, Jehangir M & S.

1323-14.—Bhaishanker K & G, Ebji Umersey, a firm v. Madhavji Virji and ors, Madhowjee K & C, Shroff D & D.

552-16.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Hurnandrai Fulchand, a firm v. Dhunnalal Birdichand and anr, Amin and Desai.

1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isela Macropole, widow v. Allexandra Macropola and anr.

413-16.—Nadirshaw and D, Chandabai Bayabai Bapuji Malwanker v. Mooktabai Malwanker, D J Mantri.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5th.		
Nyanza	Grant	Kobe, Nov. 8
Bomia	Hairnskre	Christiania, Oct. 15
Dec. 6th.		
Hunnic	Scale	London, July 9
Culna	Morrison	London, Nov. 4

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6th.		
Indo Maru	Iashino	Kobe, etc.
Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer	*Kaya Maru	for	Kobe
"	Karoa	for	Zanzibar
"	Kansas	for	Karachi
"	Nyanza	for	China
"	Damra	for	Persian Gulf

*To arrive.

S. S. Nyanza:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's China mail steamer Nyanza, 4,183 tons, Captain J. Grant, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 8th ultimo, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bomia:—The steamer Bomia, 2,740 tons, Captain P. Hairnskre, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Christiania, which port she had left on October 15th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hunnic:—The steamer Hunnic, 3,314 tons, Captain H. Scale, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on July 9th with a general cargo and oil.

S. S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Culna, 3,966 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on the 4th ultimo with a general cargo.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Indo Maru, 3,589 tons, Captain K. Iashino, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

Wednesday, 6th December, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Rinaldo	Stephens	J. F. & Co
B. Karoa	Handcock	M. M. & Co
C. & R. Bomia		W. & A. G. & Co
F. Shustar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
H. Maui	Swan	F. F. Campbell & Co
M. Firozi	Grey	T. M. & Co
N. Elswick Grange	Edwards	J. M. & Co
P. Georgois	Perivolms	L. Dregfus & Co
Q. Zayani		H. S. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	B. S. N. Co
Irrawadi	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Jehangir		T. M. & Co
7 Ataka Maru	Jabsen	O. S. K.
9 Kansas		K. N. & Co
15 Bahrein		T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Olympia		W. & A. G. & Co
9 Scindia		W. & A. G. & Co
11 Nyanza	Grant	M. M & Co
12 Khyber		P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Culna		M. M. & Co
Hunnie		
Soyo Maru	Tataka	S. W. & Co
Seistan		

EXPORTS.

Dec 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 1,980 cwt joowaree Ralli Bros, 47 bales wool E. Mahomed & Sons, 23 bales wool J. Rajmal, 80 bales wool H. S. Janmahomed, 113 bales wool D. Koondanmall, 32 bales cotton waste V. A. Save, 13 bales cotton V. A. Save.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 1,013 cwt millet seed A. Durst, 6,080 cwt rape seed Louis Dreyfus & Co, 5,250 cwt poppy seed Louis Dreyfus & Co, 107 cwt seena leaves T. Canjee & Co, 90 cwt gingilly seed John Fashiri.

Olympia (s) 6,000 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros.

Khyber (s) 1 case cotton curtains Pohomull Bros, 3 cases silk piece goods L. A. Bastawalia.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 2,474 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Morwada (s) 425 cwt kismiss F. F. Campbell & Co.

Khyber (s) 2,001 cwt gingilly seed E. D. Sassoon & Co, 525 bales hemp R. Shendultray, 325 lbs. cardamoms M. A. Kayum, 150 bales leather cuttings Allen Bros & Co. 9 bales sheep skins A. Cassam, 5 bales goat and sheepskins A. A. Peerbhoy, 6 bales buffalo hides A. A. Peerbhoy, 2 bales sheep skins Abba and E. H. Mahomed, 14 bales goat and sheep skins H. A. Oomer & Sons, 45 bales goat and sheep skins W. & A. Graham & Co, 1 bale deer skins H. A. Oomer & Son, 3 bales calf skins and cowhides A. Abdoola & Co, 7 bales goat and sheep skins A. Abdoola & Co, 22 cwt chiretta roots M. Jafferbhoy, 144 cwt almond seeds M. Jafferbhoy, 35 tons linseed oilcakes L. and F. Barraclough & Co, 37 tons tillseed oilcake L. and F. Barraclough & Co, 450 cwt kismiss R. Jiwandas & Co, 2,750 lbs. indigo T. Radhakisondas, 2,500 lbs indigo Bombay Co, 1,976 lbs barley Ralli Bros, 2,000 lbs linseed Ralli Bros, 400 bales hemp M. Khatoo & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Khyber (s) 30 bales woolen carpets King King & Co, 3 bales woolen carpets Thos. Cook & Son.

FOR GENOA.

Georgios (s) 13,000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo (s) 6,000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros, 6,000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Ataka Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 378 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha.

Nyanza (s) 1,100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton Bombay Co, 100 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co, 500 bales cotton T. Yuasa & Co, 200 bales cotton Sassoon J. David & Co, 100 bales cotton H. Surajmal & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ataka Maru (s) 1,100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Bombay Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nyanza (s) 1,200 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co, 800 bales cotton twict Tata Sons & Co, 150 bales cotton twist Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nyanza (s) 100 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

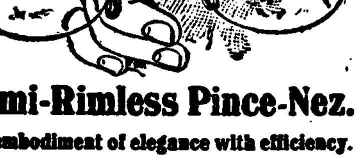
Indo Maru (s) 75 cwt cloves S. Kar,mbhoy.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 6.

S. S. Olympia from Liverpool Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.—2,636 cases 4 Hhds, 11 casks whisky, 200 cases pilsener, 425 Hhds. 66 cases ale, 100 cases ginger wine, 15 Hhds. stout, 50 cases wine, 1 cask shives, 3 casks nitrate of iron, 2 casks ammonia chloride, 16 casks sugar of lead, 5 casks bichromate of potash, 20 kegs bichromate of soda, 100 cases hydrochloric acid, 37 drums zinc chloride, 4 casks acetic acid, 870 bags soda ash, 234 drums calcium chloride, 16 casks salamoniac, 50 casks iron liquor, 1 case sulphuric acid, 15 casks silicate of soda, 83 cases beer, 1 case glycerine, 700 drums 40 casks caustic soda, 10 cases medicine, 10 cases motor car, 1 case motor cycle, 111 casks 50 cases tiles, 4,000 nos. bricks, 30 bags cement, 4 cases cycles, 11 cases oilstoves, 3 barrels oil, 3 cases shoes, 213 cases glass bottles, 39 bags plaster, 110 bags 8 casks starch, 4 cases glass globes, 10 crates 24 packages 2 Hhds. 4 casks earthenware, 14 casks fireclay, 2,571 casks 1,068 bags china clay, 176 packages 22 cases tyres and tubes, 75 barrels tallow, 1 drum linseed oil, 50 kegs litharge, 149 casks white lead, 30 cases paisley flour, 32 cases 40 boxes corn flour, 15 cases hams and bacon, 10 cases sausages, 58 casks 42 drums 115 kegs paint, 125 kegs 20 casks red lead, 31 drums 8 cases 12 barrels lubricating oil, 2 casks 1 keg 1 case blue, 25 cases biscuits, 72 cases provisions, 35 casks 2 cases colour, 485 cases matches, 2 cases brass sheets, 110 drums sperin oil, 13 kegs alizarine red paste, 9 cases leather belting, 26 barrels coal pitch, 2 cases preserves, 5 casks 15 cases sulphur black, 686 drums distempber colour, 30 cases sauce, 1 barrel 1 keg grease, 20 cases liquid blue, 3 cases ebonite, 20 cases 10 bags buffalo pickers, 129 cases 60 kegs 52 bags nails, 1 bale rugs, 10 cases umbrella furniture, 25 bales blankets, 15 cases umbrellas, 4 bales carpets, 79 bales canvas, 2 bales twine, 33 cases sewing cotton thread, 6 bales canvas bags 300 cases 50 boxes 200 drums soap, 42 cases cigarettes, 3 cases tobacco, 6 cases linnen and cotton goods, 18 cases cotton net, 12 cases linnen goods, 16 cases 4 bales woolen goods, 27 cases art silk and cotton goods, 34 bales 102 cases cotton and woolen goods, 35 cases oilcloth, 199 bales 175 bales cotton yarn, 11 cases floor cloth, 713 bales 2,308 cases cotton goods,

The Madelaine



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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 28th of Khordad, 1286.
Hindu: 13th of Margashirsh (Shud), 1973.
Mahomedan: 11th of Safar, 1335.
Sunrise: 6h. 57m.; Sunset: 6h. 1m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon Dec. 9.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Legislative Council, 11-30 a.m.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, December 8.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Fao, Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Chabbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Busra, Bandarabas and Mohomerah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 10.

Mails for Australia per s. s. Kashgar via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Somali via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45 Cinema and Bandman Varieties.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

PAGE.

LEADING ARTICLES.
The Political Crisis 6
Two Urgent Reforms 6
NOTES OF THE DAY 6
FOREIGN CABLES.
The War 7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.
Bombay Legislative Council ... 5, 7 & 8
GENERAL NEWS.
Remarkable Outbreak at Rajkote ... 5
Persia Disaster 7
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS 5
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE 4
COMMERCIAL 3
THE WEATHER 2
SHIPPING 4

KSHATRIYA SOCIAL UNION.

The quarterly conversational meeting of the Union will be held at Marwadi Vadyalaya, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Nyayashastri Bhawanishanker Sukthanker will conduct a class in Upanishads this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

A LECTURE ON ZOROASTRIANISM.

Mr. Maneckshaw Hormasjee Dadachanjee, President of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association of Poona, will deliver a public lecture on "Zoroaster's Message to the World" on Saturday, the 9th instant, at the late Mr. Ashburner's Fire Temple Hall, Khetwadi, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Erwad Kaikhushroo Mahiar Kutar will preside. All Parsis are cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S KHOJA ASSOCIATION.

A public debate will be held on Sunday next, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Mooljibhoy Jewraj Khoja Library, when Mr. M. C. Chagla of the Young Khoja Brotherhood will propose that "The present generation of the Khojas is more progressive than the past." Mr. R. B. Vellani, Bar.-at-Law, of the Young Men's Khoja Association, will lead the opposition. Mr. Ahmed Rahimtoola Sayani, Bar.-at-Law, will preside.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM BURNS.

On Tuesday evening a fire broke out in a Jawli hut on Parel Tank Road, which was soon extinguished.

It appeared that the tenant of the hut one Bhagubai went to a shop leaving her son in the cradle and the fire burning in the hearth. A little while after the hut was on fire and a neighbour named Gunjabai rushed in and brought out the child in the cradle, burning her face and other parts in the attempt. The child was treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital and permitted to be taken home, where it died yesterday.

HINDU DIVISION, ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The First Aid Class and the Home Nursing Class started by the A. E. S. Old Boys' Union under the auspices of the above Division and conducted by Dr. Vazkar, L.M.&S., and Dr. Vijaykar, L.M.&S., respectively, will be examined on Sunday, the 17th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the A. E. S. School Angre's Wadi, Girgaon, and Association certificates will be awarded to those who pass in the same. All who are desirous to appear for these examinations should do so half an hour before the fixed time.

A MAHOMEDAN DYER'S SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Latif Rahimtulla, a Mahomedan boy, 18 years old.

The deceased was living with his uncle at Bhisti Moholla and was a dyer. He had not been well for about twenty days past. He was feeling giddy and showed signs of weakness of mind. On Tuesday morning he was found lying in bed breathing heavily and on medical advice, was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he died the same evening. The cause of the death was opium poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

On the Calcutta Brigade Parade ground yesterday morning Lord Carmichael on behalf of Calcutta, bade farewell to the Calcutta Motor Machine Gun Battery prior to its departure for Rawalpindi for training. Forty out of its 50 men were recruited from Calcutta and the city is subscribing largely towards the equipment of the men and also in the shape of motor cycles and cars which will give the unit its mobility.

REMARKABLE OUTBREAK AT RAJKOTE.

◆

OUT-LAWS IN POSSESSION OF THE JAIL.

A serious disturbance broke out in the State jail at Rajkote on Friday evening last which continued for thirty-six hours and resulted in the loss of one life

It appears that the jail contained in all twenty-three prisoners of whom eleven were Makrani out-laws undergoing life sentence for dacoities.

On Friday evening after all the prisoners had their meals they were being searched as usual prior to their being locked up in their respective cells when two of the out-laws picked a quarrel with the guard and deprived him of his rifle. Seeing this another of the guard and three well behaved prisoners went to his assistance. They were attempting to disarm the out-laws when nine other out-laws ran up-stairs and took possession of the magazine which contained 4,500 rounds of cartridges, gunpowder and a number of fire-arms, and which was located in a room there.

On an alarm being raised the State Police followed by a party of military arrived promptly, but as the out-laws were in possession of fire-arms and cartridges of which they were making a free use, no one could go near them.

Finding it difficult to subjugate the rioters who were in a well-fortified place and in possession of fire-arms and cartridges further military re-inforcements were called in.

Finding that a dash would result in the loss of life, the authorities devised a novel plan. They pumped kerosine oil and petrol on the roof of the jail and set fire to it. The prisoners finding their position on the upper floor untenable took shelter on the ground floor

In the afternoon, a hole was made in the wall near the jail entrance through which a number of military entered the jail and exchanged shots with the rioters', but could not succeed in securing them. As night came on arrangements were again made to prevent the miscreants from running away during the night.

As a result of the firing at night one of the out-laws named Mahomed Assa was shot dead and another named Abdul slightly injured.

At about mid-night lighted torches were thrown into the jail when three of the rioters Lalkha, Abdulla and Oomer, whose stock of ammunition had exhausted gave up their arms and surrendered. The remaining five surrendered at 5 p.m.

THEFT AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

◆

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES ON POLICE.

Before the third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Inspector Shaw charged Vithoba Karoo, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Gazdar and Co. and a Maratha coolie with stealing two bottles of beer from an open case in E. Shed of the Prince's Dock, the property of Messrs. Mitsui Buesen Kaisha.

It was stated that the second accused while carrying the two bottles in a dhotor was arrasted by a policeman and questioned, when he said that they belonged to the first accused who was walking ahead. The first accused stated that he had removed the bottles under instructions from and for the use of the Customs Preventive Officer at the Drawback shed, Mr. Moskowitch, who said that in his Survey Report of the two broken cases he would show a shortage of two bottles. The second accused bore out this statement.

Mr. Moskowitch denied the allegations and produced his report, in which he had entered 17 bottles short and 31 bottles full in one case and 16 short, 8 empty and 24 full in the other.

Captain Richards, who had also surveyed that day, said that as he had a great deal of work to do that day, allowed the first accused to open the two cases. Counting the bottles he found 29 full and 19 short in one case and 24 full 16 short and 8 empty in the other. He said that he had counted in a hurry and that 2 bottles might have been lying on a side, which would make 17 short and 31 full in the first case.

The accused were convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 7 each.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment strongly commented upon the conduct of Mr. Moskowitch and directed copies of the papers in the case to be sent to the Collector of Customs and the Commissioner of Police. He also observed that the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Priestley, owed the Court an explanation as to why Mr. Moskowitch was not arrested and prosecuted when the defence had adduced such overwhelming evidence against him.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

◆

LIGHTS AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday with Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia in the chair when a letter to the President from Mr. P. D. Daruvala stating that the lights around the Esplanade Bandstand were dim and suggesting that they might be replaced by lights similar to those put up on the Chowpatty side was forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

A letter from Mr. Sadanand Khanderao Parelkar complaining of smell emanating from the low level channel at Fergusson Road, and stating that if it was allowed to continue, it would take many lives, and that the condition of health of the residents of a chawl situated at a distance of 200 feet from the channel and of the staff of the Crescent Mills Office could hardly be conceived, was referred to the Commissioner.

SIR HENRY JACKSON.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Admiral Sir Henry Jackson has been awarded the G. C. B.

A telegraph notification says that deferred telegrams are being disposed of by wire as opportunities offer but are subject to heavy delay.

ARABIA DISASTER.

◆

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA'S EXPERIENCES.

EXPOSED TO RAIN FOR 37 HOURS.

The following is the translation of a letter in Gujarati from Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta received by his relatives by the last mail. Dr. Mehta was one of the party travelling in the ill-fated S. S. Arabia wit. Sir Ratan Tata:—

MALTA, Nov. 15.

On Monday, the 6th November, the sea was as calm as a lake. On the previous day from about the afternoon till the night we were somewhere near the Island of Crete belonging to Greece. I was awake from midnight till three in the morning and according to my calculation the boat was going very steadily. In the morning as usual some men-of-war passed us at 10 o'clock. I was seated reading on the upper deck. At about 11-45 a.m. without any warning a terrific report was heard which gave us all on board a shock. The impact was so great that two of our ship's lifeboats which were quite close to where I was sitting, banged against the side of the ship and were shattered to pieces. We were at once convinced that some enemy submarine had torpedoed our boat. The captain of the boat blew the whistle five times giving a warning to the passengers to go up on the deck in order to be ready to get into the lifeboats. Everybody including men, women, and children, came up on the deck wearing their lifebelts. All our belongings, including our clothes, were left where they were. The lifeboat, No. 5, which had been assigned to us having been taken away we were left standing on the deck. Fortunately, a lifeboat which had already been launched on the sea was unoccupied, but we were on the deck; luckily the rope attachments of this lifeboat were not cut. The ship's surgeon was on the spot and remained calm till the end. He called us there and advised us to descend carefully. I along with passengers got into this lifeboat. I, from amongst nine of our party, descended last, with the exception of one Indian servant. We pushed the boat away from the ship.

Generally, a ship after being hit by a torpedo tilts on one side within a few minutes and then sinks, producing a suction of any lifeboats that many happen to be near.

SHIP REMAINED STEADY.

Luckily the Arabia still remained steady and every one of the passengers and the crew got away within 20 minutes. We were roughly about 50 in our lifeboat, but there were hardly any who could steer it. So I took up an oar and steered for a little over three quarters of an hour in order to take the boat away from the sinking Arabia. In the meantime three big boats came to our rescue in answer to the wireless and about one in the afternoon all the passengers in our lifeboat were picked up by a trawler called Orphesia. By that time we must have been about a mile and a half from the Arabia. The sea was extremely calm and this fact assisted us greatly, since if the sea had been stormy it is doubtful if our lifeboat could have been saved and still more doubtful as to how many could actually have been picked up by the trawler. In other words the calm sea was a piece of good fortune to us. At the same time it must be admitted that the calmness of the sea proved a disaster to the Arabia. Since, if the sea had been rough, possibly, the submarine would have failed to hit the ship accurately and effectually. The three or four rescue ships that came up took on board all the passengers and crew numbering some 800 in all.

A TERRIBLE VOYAGE.

It was a most terrible voyage from the scene of the disaster to Malta. We spent 37 hours on the trawler. The sea was very rough for at least 30 hours. It was raining heavily and we were all soaked to the skin. There was no food to be had and we were all the time exposed to cold and rain. In this terrible condition we arrived at Malta in an exhausted condition.

Another 24 hours in this condition would have meant death to many of us. All the difficulties and incidents of our experience cannot adequately be told by writing sheet after sheets. One can only describe them personally.

At Malta we were put on the hospital-ship Glenhart Castle. We did not even have enough clothing and what little there was was all wet. At three in the morning we were received hospitably on the hospital-ship and were provided with fresh clothes. We managed to get sleep for about three hours and this braced us up. The nurses and orderlies of the H. S. proved real angels of mercy to us.

BRUISED HANDS.

Up till now I have had no opportunity for writing, as many of us had our hands badly bruised by the ropes of the Arabia while slipping down into the lifeboat. I was the only one who escaped with little injury as without losing my head. I came down the ropes slowly and cautiously without precipitation. It takes me quite a long time to dress their bruised hands. In addition I have to be on attendance on Sir Ratan Tata. By the grace of God and blessings of our elders we reached Malta on the 8th and shall be sailing for Marseilles in two or three days.

At Malta we have bought a few warm clothes for our journey which we think will last us until we reach London.

Sir Ratan and Lady Tata and the rest of our party are doing very well.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 8.)

question of compulsory education in a very sympathetic way, but he hoped they would receive the same help from the Government as other municipalities. The Bombay Municipality was doing its best for education.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said if labourers were educated they would be more useful than at present as was said by witnesses before the Industrial Commission. Regarding unpopularity, Col. Jackson would have rendered a better service to the Council if he had told them how far behind England they were as regards education. Regarding expenses Mr. Patel did not want the measure to be brought into force all at once. If the burden was borne, however, equally both by the Government and the local bodies, there could be no difficulties and if people were educated they would be all the better able to bear the increased burden of taxation The resolution was a most modest one and he hoped the Government would accept it.

Khan Bahadur Pir Bux opposed.

The Thakore of Kerwada heartily supported the resolution.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

Sir Dinshah Petit supported the resolution. They all knew the use of education in all walks of life. The resolution was such as should be acceptable to the Council unless there were insurmountable difficulties, but there were none. He would ask the Government to appoint the Committee suggested by the resolution; they must be prepared with their plans to be put into force as soon as the war comes to a close.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas said it would be a good thing to appoint a committee.

Mr. Shaik Hidayatullah said nothing short of compulsory education would satisfy them.

Sardar S. K. Mudaliar supported the resolution, as it was a very modest proposal which had been put before the Council.

Rao Bahadur Sathe said it was not too much to demand that a time had come to ask the Government to appoint a Committee to report as to the feasibility of enforcing compulsory education in municipal areas.

H. E. the President said he would close further discussion as the question had been fully discussed. He asked Mr. Patel to reply. Mr. Patel said he had nothing to add to what had already been said fully.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal said he would state frankly that he was going to resist the resolution. In fact there was no other way left for him, and the reasons were these. The constitutional relations between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India imposed certain constitutional limits on the former and the Provincial Government could not allow a resolution identical with one that had been previously negatived by the Imperial Council. The reason why the Bombay Government had allowed the resolution to be discussed was that they thought it would be better not to stifle all discussion of a question such as this and because the discussion might possibly lead to more hearty co-operation between municipalities and local bodies and Government in the matter of primary education. The Imperial Government had made a definite pronouncement in the matter and the Provincial Government therefore could not accept a resolution which was a direct negation of the policy laid down by the former. The words "free and compulsory education" had a glamour for certain people. Nobody doubted the advantage of such an education but they must recognise practical difficulties in the way. The resolution meant that free education should be given to all children in municipal areas but he (the speaker) did not understand why the children of rich men, even of millionaires, in cities like Bombay, Poona, and Ahmedabad, who were perfectly able and willing to pay the money, should not be charged any fees. He asked the Council to remember that Government already allowed 15 per cent. of free studentship and the Government of India were perfectly willing to increase that percentage for the benefit of the backward classes, but he regretted to say that these classes had not taken the full advantage of this concession except in the northern division. He was going to announce this line of policy, that if any Municipality were to raise money on its own account to make education free Government would carefully consider their request and he did not think they would come in the way. But they found that in the case of most municipalities the cry was for Government assistance in this matter. The policy he had announced was something in advance of the present one. But it should be done without asking Government for contributions for if Government assisted Municipalities to a greater extent than they did at present they would have to starve the rural areas. He asked the Council in conclusion to bear these points in mind, that the percentage of free admissions in the schools was very elastic and it could be increased; that the fullest advantage had not been taken yet of the present percentage and that there was nothing to warrant the assumption that greater advantage would be taken. A good deal had been said about the examples of Native States, but here also they would find that the regulations were so elastic that children could claim exemptions in a number of ways, and the amount of fines imposed in Baroda State was more than the amount of fees charged in this Presidency per head. Why did not some hon. members form themselves into a Committee and then come before the Council with definite formulated proposals? As to compulsion, the odium would ultimately fall on Government.

THE PRESIDENT.

H. E. the President said he was not going to keep the Council for more than a few minutes. His object was to bring the Council back to this particular resolution. In the first place he wanted to apologise for keeping the Council for an unconscionably long time. But the mistake was his. He owed an apology for having allowed this resolution to stand on the paper and as a consequence brought the whole Council into some difficulty. He hoped sincerely that the Council would try and help him out of this difficult matter. The position was this. When Mr. Patel sent in the resolution they felt strongly that there was a good deal of doubt as to whether it should go on the paper at all. But he, feeling, that there should be no blocking of free discussion on this question, which all the members including himself thought was required, had allowed it, and the result was this. The position was that the Educational Department being an Imperial Department, it was constitutionally improper for the Local Government to oppose any particular statement or decision of the Imperial Government. Mr. Chaubal had told them very definitely the form of the decision of the Government of India with regard to compulsory education. Therefore, it must be obvious that it was quite impossible for the Government to support a resolution which proposed a Committee to consider the subject of compulsory education. That was what the resolution proposed. He did not know what Mr. Patel proposed to do with regard to this resolution. They had had a very full and very free discussion with regard to the general point of view in regard to compulsory education, a point of view which would have its influence outside. But he thought it would be a very unfortunate thing if they were to pass this resolution which would go straight in the face of the confirmed opinion of the Government of India. It would be clear to hon. members that Government could not support, it, but they would be glad to help a private committee which hon. members could form and give them all the information with regard to the question. But he suggested to Mr. Patel to withdraw the resolution having had a discussion which he thought was very favourable to his views.

Mr. Patel said the Local Government could very well use their discretion in regard to the question of compulsory education in spite, of the Government of India's views.

Mr. C. V. Mehta suggested that a compromise might be arrived at if the Council could form a Committee to discuss the question of compulsory education, and the Committee might or might not think that compulsory education was feasible.

The President said the Government could not allow it. It was not desirable and possible for the Council to form a Committee to enquire into an educational question in the face of the confirmed opinion of the Government of India.

THE RESOLUTION LOST.

The question was then put and the President announced that the resolution was defeated. Mr. Patel asked for a poll, the result being 20 voted in favour of the resolution and 25 against it. The resolution was declared lost.

The Council then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

Official and Personal.

The Raja of Baria and the Nawab of Savanur have left Government House; and the Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, and Sir Brian Egerton have arrived.

Sir Prabashankar Pattani dined at Government House yesterday.

Sir Sankaran Nair, who is now a guest at Government House, Madras, was entertained on Tuesday evening at an "At Home" by the Malayalee Club, Madras. There was a large and representative gathering of Malayalees, among whom were Dewan Bahadur C. Krishnan, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, Raja Vasudeva, Raja of Kollengode and Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer.

Shrimant Khashe Saheb Maharaj Pawar, brother to his Highness the Chief of Dewas, Junior, has been elected to preside over the tenth session of the Maratha Educational Conference to be held at Satara.

Rao Saheb C. Ramanujam Chetty has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the next year.

Rao Bahadur Diwan Assardas Motaram, retired Deputy Collector and President of the Shikarpur Municipality, has accepted the presidentship of the Third All-India Bhatia Conference to be held at Lahore on the 24th, 25th and 26th December.

Mr. J. H. Abbott, President of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, has arrived at Rangoon, on a short visit.

GERMANS REDUCING BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Amsterdam correspondent of "Les Nouvelles" says that Germans apparently influenced by protests are reducing the deportations. The majority of the "liegois" presenting themselves have been sent back home.

A NEW WAR DISEASE.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Central News" states that a new disease which shrivels up sufferers' gums has appeared in Bavaria and elsewhere. It is attributed to the Kriegsbrod (War-bread).

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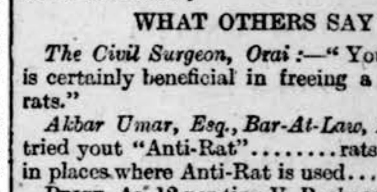

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◆

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personally, or on application.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December 7, 1916.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. B. CHITALAY.—The book you mention can be purchased at most booksellers. The price is Rs. 5. It was not published serially in this paper.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The unexpected has happened, and the man who weathered so many storms with matchless tact and tenacity has at last decided to relinquish command. Even if it should prove to be the case,—which is improbable to the last degree,—that Mr. Asquith has written his last political chapter, he has permanently enshrined his name on the pages of British history. His is a wonderful record of sustained brilliance, not less in its struggles than its achievements. He has been taxed and tested more mercilessly by events than any British statesman, and at the end he may claim to have emerged unscathed alike on the score of character and of capacity. Over and over again it was his personality alone that stemmed the threatened disintegration of national *morale* and it was around his staunch fidelity that the best hopes and efforts of the Empire gathered. If Mr. Asquith has resigned it is not to be supposed that he has fallen a victim to the chronic conspiracy with which he has latterly been beset. Those who are acquainted with the real character of the man will incline to the view that he has deliberately snatched a moment's breathing-time for a larger and more unfettered effort on behalf of national well-being. It should be borne in mind that the General Election is looming near, and we shall be very much surprised if Mr. Asquith does not sweep the country on large and vital issues, which will embrace not only a conclusively vigorous prosecution of the war, but the whole field of national reconstruction and Imperial adjustment after.

The announcement is made of the simultaneous resignation of Mr. Lloyd George with that of Mr. Asquith, and it is no secret that it was the latter who forced the latest crisis, as he did several previous ones. Mr. George, as always, revels in the role of the stormy petrel of the political situation. His services towards the stimulating and co-ordination of the country's efforts at the supreme crisis of its fate have been superb by universal admission. But the element of egotism has never been free from his personality,—or his policy. Even those whose admiration for and confidence in him are unbounded, would hardly, we imagine, go the length of endorsing the condition on which he is stated to have insisted,—and which brought matters to a head,—that a War Council, formed under the Premiership of Mr. Asquith, should not include the Prime Minister,—the one man under whose intellectual as well as moral domination Mr. Lloyd George has fretted these many months! For Mr. Asquith to have agreed to that humiliating and unconscionable proposal, would have been a base and intolerable betrayal of the national trust reposed in him.

The two men pre-eminently marked out, in their several ways, for the wardenship of the State having put themselves out of court, the King had to fall back upon—Mr. Bonar Law. For sheer luck Mr. Law's record is unique. Less than eight years ago or so, it would have been unthinkable that Mr. Bonar Law was a possible Prime Minister of England. But the old Unionist party had made a corner in mediocrity,—its brains being a monopoly of Mr. Balfour,—and following upon the "B. M. G." campaign the country was treated to the unedifying wrangle between Mr. Walter Long and Mr. Austen Chamberlain for leadership of the House of Commons. It was a question not of who was the better qualified but rather which of the two was less unfitted for the position. The distracted party found a way out of the dilemma by fixing upon Mr. Bonar Law. His great merit was that no one in the party had anything in particular against him, and certainly he was their best living speaker on Tariff Reform. So he was put into the breach amid the protestations of both sides that he was to be recognised as the symbol and leader of the unity of the party. Much the same kind of conspiracy of happy circumstances on this occasion pitchforked him into the position of the probable future Prime Minister of England. An appointment more fortuitous than inevitable could not have evoked much enthusiasm. Mr. Bonar Law's abilities are sound but limited. Neither his gifts nor his attainments are of the first order. It is true that he has shaped well since the war, exhibiting a level-headedness and patriotic restraint for which there had been little promise in the habits of cantankerous controversy to which he was previously addicted. But his faculty of statesmanship,—certainly of such statesmanship as is called for in these eventful days,—is nebulous. Being a Colonial himself he realizes the true inwardness of Colonial aspirations and sentiments. But he has neither the vision of Mr. Lloyd George nor the intellectual grip of Mr. Asquith. Whenever confronted with anything outside his immediate range, which is narrow, he seeks guidance, as is well-known, elsewhere. He is a thoroughly honest man, but liable to be exploited by those who are both cleverer and less scrupulous than himself. A good instance of the extent to which he could be misled, and his judgment warped, was afforded by the answers he gave in the Commons to the questions regarding the Ceylon disturbances. No junior Under-Secretary of the shortest possible standing could have been more pathetically helpless in the hands of the permanent staff. He showed on that occasion by his replies that he had not only not used his judgment, but had even omitted to exercise his intelligence.

Mr. Bonar Law, however, has very soon found himself obliged to decline the task of endeavouring to form a Ministry. His task was one of infinite responsibility and almost insuperable difficulty. In any case it is hard to see how he could have retained the Coalition. Mr. Lloyd George's choice now seems inevitable, and the Premiership is at last within his grasp. But his task is also not one to be envied, and in some ways more difficult even than Mr. Bonar Law's. No senior liberal statesman is likely to serve under him, and both Labour and Irish Nationalists are more likely to stand by Mr. Asquith. The new Cabinet, therefore, if he succeeds at all, will be an insecure and patchwork fabric, although the majority of the Commons under Mr. Asquith's leadership will no doubt give it full support on patriotic grounds,—while it lasts. But for the first time since the formation of the Coalition Government the House will have the benefit of an authentic Opposition with a leader who will not only carry weight but compel attention when occasion demands it. And for our part, we are disposed to think that at the General Election the country will turn again to Mr. Asquith rather than either to Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Bonar Law.

TWO URGENT REFORMS.

Yesterday's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council was memorable for the reason that it provided such unmistakable evidence of the keen and almost passionate desire animating the non-official members of the Council as spokesmen of the people to see the system of education brought more and more substantially in accordance with the needs of the latter. To a lesser degree, the sitting was rendered important because of the regrettable attitude which Government adopted towards a proposal to translate into practice on a very modest scale the principle of the separation of executive and judicial functions. Mr. Harchandrai's resolution to divest all revenue officers below the rank of mamlatdars of magisterial powers did not, of course, go far enough. For no reform in this direction can be real and sufficient to secure purity and independence in the administration of justice,—and especially of criminal justice,—unless it completely withdraws judicial functions from every revenue officer, in whatever grade of service he may be. Mr. Harchandrai's resolution deserved to be accepted, if for no other reason than that it asked so little. On behalf of the Government administrative and financial difficulties were urged which when examined at their real worth, are found to be no difficulties. For the judicial work of these officers can well be transferred to others whose business is merely to administer justice, so that when only revenue work has to be done fewer revenue officers will be required than at present. Besides, as Mr. Harchandrai said, to preserve the fountain of justice pure and undefiled must always be the primary and predominant consideration, above all others, including that of cost.

If the attitude of the Government on Mr. Harchandrai's resolution was regrettable, their attitude on Mr. Patel's resolution was infinitely more so,—especially as Mr. Patel did not propose to commit the Government to anything further than a mere academic discussion as to the advisability or otherwise of introducing a system of free and compulsory education not throughout the Presidency, but only in Municipal areas. He did not ask the Government to spend a single pie more than they think fit, on education until the war is over. All that he asked was that Government should appoint a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials to frame and submit definite proposals,—to be given effect to after the war,—in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory within the limits of municipal districts. There could not be a more modest demand than this. The important thing is that the principle should not only be accepted as a mere principle, but translated at once into practice in all places which are ripe for it. This is exactly what Mr. Patel's resolution aimed at, though within very narrow limits. It is not necessary for us to go over the ground covered so ably by the late Mr. Gokhale in his speeches in the Imperial Legislative Council to bring home the practical acceptance by the Government of the country of a principle that was only last week accepted by the Government of Russia who are in the throes of a terrible struggle. All that can be said on this subject was very lucidly and fully, and none the less emphatically, said yesterday by almost every non-official member present in the Council and, as we have already stated, the outstanding feature of the debate was the strong feeling as well as perfect unanimity,—with one negligible exception,—that marked the utterances of non-official members.

Mr. Chaubal's statement was the most regrettable, as it was the most illogical, utterance on the subject yet made by the Member in charge of Education. We shall deal later, however, with the fallacies that underlay this gratuitously unsympathetic pronouncement, as well as the peculiar procedure by which the mover of the resolution was manoeuvred out of the opportunity to reply to the statement of the member in charge. As to the attitude of the Government it is hard to understand what reasonable objection there could be,—whatever their constitutional relation to the Government of India may be, a matter quite irrelevant to the object of the resolution,—to the appointment of a committee which could, as Mr. Chunilal said, as well recommend that free and compulsory education was impracticable as that it was feasible. The Government of India may have laid down that they do not accept the principle of free and compulsory education, but we do not believe that any sane person can for a moment argue that they have placed an embargo on any local Government from deliberating on the pros and cons of the question and enlisting in the task the co-operation of non-officials.

Notes of the Day.

Admiral Fournet's Bungle.

While resignations are in the air somebody might put in a word for the resignation or recall of Admiral Fournet, who has for the past few months been in charge of the negotiations between the Entente Powers and the Greek Court and of the coercive measures for the restraint of King Constantine. We opined on Tuesday that the gallant Admiral had somewhat muddled the business on December 1st but it seems that things were managed or mismanaged with more stupidity than one could have conceived. It appears that the King was actually apprised of the points of the City which the small forces to be landed by the Allies proposed to occupy, with the result that they walked into a trap and found themselves ambushed by an army of 25 thousand Greek troops. Rashness or simplicity, or whatever you like to call it, of this kind in dealing with an astute and cunning personage like King Constantine is inexcusable and it is time the Allies placed their interests in the hands of a less confiding individual than Admiral Fournet. It is to be hoped that by this time sufficient forces have been landed to teach Tino and his friends a lasting lesson. Admiral Fournet may consider himself fortunate that the whole force under his command was not massacred.

A Breach of Etiquette.

The Hon. Mr. Shastri has addressed us a letter, which appears in another column, on a subject which is of considerable importance in regard to the protection of the public from the attempts of officials to shield from publicity actions which may be open to criticism. The rules which allow the Government to refuse resolutions and interpellations put by members of council on the ground that they are not in the public interest, is one which in any case is liable to act sometimes against the public interest, because the public interest in this connection in the official mind is apt to become confused with official interests. The only protection which the public have against the abuse of this power is in the course which remains open to the member, whose question has been refused, to place the matter before the public. The Government of Bombay, aware that it posseses no power actually to prevent the publication of disallowed questions, has taken refuge in the remarkable announcement that his Excellency the President considers the publication by a member of any disallowed question or resolution a breach of etiquette. We really think his Excellency cannot have realised the full significance of the indirect embargo he has thus placed on such publication.

A Well-grounded Apprehension.

Mr. Shastri points out in the first place the case of a member who has been moved by his constituents to put forward a resolution or to ask a question and would thus be prevented by the President's conception of the ethics of public behaviour from explaining to them the fate of his well-meant efforts. But a more important point is the fear, and by no means a remote fear, that unless restrained by a wholesome fear of public opinion the head of a Government acting under the advice of a strong Civilian secretariat,—Mr. Shastri says Legislative Secretary but we fancy Secretariat is more to the point, as we believe it is the people in the Secretariat who decide these matters,—may use the discretion vested in him so as to prevent the ventilation of inconvenient questions. From our knowledge of questions that have been refused accommodation on the agenda paper of the Bombay Legislative Council the apprehension put forward by Mr. Shastri is far from groundless. We have known questions which have been put and answered in other provinces, without hurt to the public interest, to be refused by the Government of Bombay on the ground of their being against the public interest

Some Instances.

As an instance we may mention that the Government of Bombay decided that it was not in the public interest to answer certain questions regarding the subsidising of newspapers by Government, though similar questions had been answered in other provinces, while questions regarding the part played by public servants in a certain notorious case,—surely a matter of public interest,—were similarly treated. It is not the discretion of the President that is to be feared but the indiscretion of the secretary of the department concerned or, perhaps, the Member in Charge. Mr. Shastri, by the way, is wrong in supposing that the view expressed in the answer of the Government is based on some unwritten rule of the British Parliament. There is no such thing in the British Parliament as the disallowing of a question on the ground that it is not in the public interest. If it is not in the public interest to answer it, it rests with the minister concerned to say so. If it were thought that he was improperly evading an answer, other means would be found to bring him to book. Here the member of council has to be content with an arbitrary decision based very often on the advice of people who would be put on their defence if the question were ventilated. The fact is that the discretion should be used very sparingly, whereas it is, on the contrary, used somewhat freely.

Legalising a Nuisance.

It would be interesting to know how far, if at all, a Provincial legislature has power to legislate overriding the Imperial statute law. Yesterday the Bombay Council on the representation of the Hon. Mr. Curtis, who appeared on this occasion as the advocate of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, passed a bill through all its stages enabling the Company to use its Colaba premises for the carrying out of heavy repairs until the 1st July next. Mr. Curtis urged that, since no complaint had been received from the residents in Colaba there was no objection to passing the bill. We do not know how far any of the residents of the locality had notice of the intention to enact this measure, but we have already received from one resident a very strong protest against the proposal to permit a public nuisance which he asserts to be of a most intolerable character. It appears that the Company on a previous occasion endeavoured to use these premises for a similar purpose and that the positive torture inflicted on those occupying adjoining residences was hardly to be described. The Company was on that occasion forced to give way under threat of legal proceedings. Hence on the present occasion they have found it necessary to enlist the aid of Government in putting through the Council an enabling bill. But the measure sems to us to be *ultra vires*, and we would advice those who are likely to suffer by it to draw the attention of the Government of India to this point.

WORKING OF DEFENCE ACT.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO LORD CARMICHAEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

It is understood, a deputation of about a dozen public men of Bengal led by Babus Motilal Ghose and Surendranath Banerjea, will wait on the Governor on Tuesday, the object of the deputation being to represent to the Governor certain matters regarding the administration of the Defence of India Act, especially the policy of internment in Bengal.

DISALLOWED QUESTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From an answer elicited yesterday in the Bombay Legislative Council it appears that the Governor regards the publication by a member of a disallowed question or resolution as a breach of etiquette. I confess I cannot guess the grounds of such a view. Perhaps it is based on some unwritten rule of the British Parliament. If so, one must respectfully demur to the extension of this rule to an Indian Legislative Council in which the President, being the head of an executive Government, does not hold the detached and impartial position that the speaker holds in the Mother of Parliaments. Here the President has power to disallow a question or resolution for various reasons, embodied in regulations of which the interpretation and exercise differ from province to province and have still to attain precision and fixity. Where precedents have yet to be established, every act of disallowance has much significance, and must be thoroughly examined before it is followed. A large section of the public, being constituents of a Member, may ask him to bring up a certain matter for discussion and watch its progress keenly. How can he withhold from them the fate that his question or resolution has met with, if it has not even got on to the agenda paper? Besides, the President has a wide discretion vested in him of disallowing a question or resolution on the ground that it cannot be asked or moved consistently with public interests. Unless restrained by a wholesome fear of public criticism, the head of a Government, acting under the advice of a "strong" Civilian Legislative Secretary, may conceivably use this discretion so as to prevent the discussion of inconvenient questions and thus escape even the slight responsibility to the public that the present arrangements of our Legislatures throw on the Executive Government. In Madras additional members are forbidden to communicate to the Press the actual text of demi-official correspondence from the Government. But they are free to use the facts or information contained in it. Whenever the importance of the subject seems to require it, they send to the papers copies of questions, resolutions, or motions of which they have given notice or intend to give notice. A few days ago the "Hindu" complained of the way in which the power of disallowance had been exercised in Madras and quoted specific instances, of which information must have been supplied by the members concerned. Such criticism will prove helpful in reducing practice to uniformity and arriving at an intelligible standard of public serviceability as applicable to questions and resolutions. Non-official members of Council are not infallible. But neither is the President of a Legislative Council, or his Secretary. All alike stand to gain by publication of disallowed matter. It must be annoying sometimes, but one is at a loss to see where the question of etiquette comes in.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

Servants of India Society,
Poona, 5th November, 1916.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS BY ACCOUNTANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

Defalcations amounting to Rs. 18,000 are alleged to have been discovered in the accounts of the Electric Supply Company, Ltd., Lahore, and the accountant is under arrest. It is apprehended that there have been further losses and an audit is said to have been undertaken to discover it.

An application for bail was filed on behalf of the accused before the District Magistrate on Tuesday but it was rejected, the police having got a remand to complete their enquiries.

MR. ASQUITH'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

MR. BONAR LAW REFUSES PREMIERSHIP.

MR. ASQUITH RESIGNS.

ALSO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

MR. BONAR LAW REFUSES PREMIERSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

It is officially announced that Mr. Asquith has tendered his resignation.

Mr. Lloyd George has also resigned.

LATER.

The King has summoned Mr. Bonar Law.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A Court Circular announces that the King has accepted Mr. Asquith's resignation.

LATER.

The "Westminster Gazette" this afternoon says:—Mr. Bonar Law has declined to form a Cabinet, finding himself unable to undertake the task of Premiership.

LATER.

Mr. Bonar Law's refusal is confirmed.

It is expected that Mr. Lloyd George will be summoned.

COMPOSITION OF WAR COUNCIL.

DISAGREEMENT OVER INCLUSION OF MR. ASQUITH.

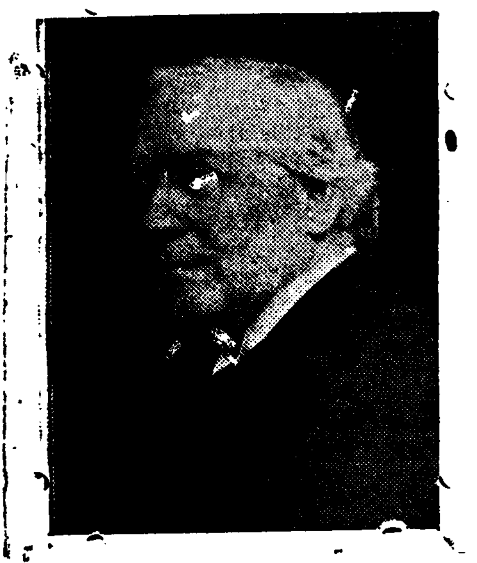
(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1-45 p.m.

The "Westminster Gazette" announces that Mr. Asquith definitely declined the proposal to form a War Council of which he was not a member. The next move remains with Mr. Lloyd George.

It is understood that Viscount Grey and most of the principal members of the Cabinet support Mr. Asquith.

The "Westminster" adds that Mr. Lloyd George demanded a smaller War Council with practically unlimited powers, the Premier to be excluded and only to have the right to veto its decisions.



Mr. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith approved of a smaller War Council, but held that the Premier must be the chairman of it. He would rather resign than submit to any other arrangement. Mr. Asquith's decision is final.

LONDON Dec. 6.

A sensation was caused in the clubs by the resignation of Mr. Asquith and summoning of Mr. Bonar Law.

There is little disposition to criticise from a partisan standpoint and it is generally hoped that Mr. Bonar Law will be able to form a strong united government, which will command the support of the majority of the House of Commons regardless of party ties.

It is understood that the Unionist Ministers, after consulting Mr. Bonar Law, intimated to Mr. Asquith that the changes proposed in the War Council were not acceptable.

It is too early to discuss the probable personnel of the Cabinet, which will be based on consultations between Mr. Bonar Law and his Unionist colleagues, but it is believed that Mr. Lloyd George is willing to serve, and other Liberals are regarded as likely office-holders.

NEW COMBINATION.

CONFLICTING RUMOURS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

There were man conferences among Ministers yesterday prior to the announcement of resignations and the late editions of evening papers were filled with conflicting rumours.

Some announced simultaneously that Mr. Lloyd George had resigned and Mr. Asquith refused to stand outside the War Council indicating that the first was a direct sequel to the second and others expressed the hope that resignations would ultimately be avoided a Mr. Asquith was labouring to retain Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Bonar Law conferred with his Unionist colleagues, to whom Lord Curzon acted as a messenger to a conference between Mr. Asquith and Liberal Ministers. It is stated that the Unionists in view of Mr Lloyd George's resignation told Mr. Asquith they would resign unless the Government did so.

It is generally assumed that the new Government will be predominantly Unionist though Mr. Bonar Law may attempt to keep the Coalition in existence. Mr. Samuel and Mr. Montagu are mentioned as the only Liberals likely to join him. The "Daily News" indeed declares that the new Government will contain no Liberal except Mr. Lloyd George, though Liberals will support it patriotically.

The papers agree that whoever the new Premier is he will find it difficult to command a majority in the Commons not merely because of Mr. Asquith's hold on the latter but also on account of acute antagonism between the Labour members and Mr. Lloyd George.

"The Times" says:—Lord Grey is certain to retire with Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Harcourt and Lord Crewe will only serve with Mr. Asquith. It is unlikely that Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne will again assume office and the Labour element is most uncertain. The country will probably regard Mr. Lloyd George as the most likely successor to Mr. Asquith. The most probable combination at present is Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson. The time has come to return to the old English system of old Cabinets. The Parliamentary situation is extraordinary; the Treasury Bench will be empty for the first time in modern history when the Commons reassemble to-morrow.

The Unionist papers are confident that in the event of an election the new National Government will secure a great victory but the general feeling is that an election is unthinkable during the war. Moreover most of the electorate is fighting while women are without votes.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—Should Mr. Bonar Law decline to form a Government the King might summon Mr. Lloyd George who would doubtless endeavour to form a composite Government and attempt to secure the Nationalist support. Should neither succeed the King would probably invite Mr. Asquith to reconstitute the Coalition. There were speculations yesterday as to whether the King might call party leaders and invite them to adjust their differences. The "Daily Telegraph" recognises that much will depend on the attitude of Mr. Asquith. It is convinced that with his high sense of duty he will not refuse a subordinate position in the new Government.

THREAT TO BUKHAREST

ROUMANIAN WITHDRAWAL.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON MOLDAVIAN FRONTIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A Russian communiqué says the Roumanian attempts to check the enemy attacks on the roads to Ploesti and Bukharest have been unsuccessful.

The Roumanians are retiring eastward from Titu to Bukharest and west and south of Stolitza under the incessant attacks of superior enemy forces.

We have captured another range of heights on the Moldavian frontier, but have been compelled to retire from the height south of Voroneshka in the Wooded Carpathians.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The capture of Tirgovistea brings the Germans to the outskirts of the Rumanian oilfields.

GERMANS' EMPTY SUCCESS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

A "Pioneer's" special cable says:—

Sir O'Moore Creagh says the enemy will have to keep half a million men in Roumania which will be a heavy burden in view of the Allies' spring offensives. Germany has gained ground without destroying the opposing army; the lesson of Belgium, Serbia, France and Russia is repeated. Mere occupation of ground while advantageous, will not win or end a war.

CURTAILMENT OF RAILWAY SERVICES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Drastic curtailments of British railway services are expected. The "Daily Chronicle" states that Government control is to be extended to whole of the British mines.

GEORGE -CARSON AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—There have been discussions for some time among Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Carson and the Irish leaders with a view to an Irish settlement based on proposals made by Sir Edward Carson for the establishment of a Home Rule Parliament for the whole of Ireland, the Protestants receiving proportional representation, Ulster to be included for three years.

Sir Edward Carson imposes the condition that the Nationalists shall agree to Conscription. In the event of a settlement some Nationalists will join the Lloyd George Government in which Sir Edward Carson will be a leading member.

VICTORIOUS SERBIANS

FORTIFIED POSITIONS CARRIED.

ADVANCE IN PARALOVO REGION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Serbians repulsed all enemy counter-attacks at Staravina with sanguinary losses and captured five guns and three mortars.

The French and Serbians also advanced north of Paralovo.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A Serbian official statement says:—We developed our successes north of Grunista and Budimirci and carried new fortified positions.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ATTEMPTED ENEMY ATTACK BREAKS DOWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

An Italian official statement reports that an attempted surprise attack by the enemy on our positions northward of Saint Caterina broke down under our fire.

MEALS IN PUBLIC PLACES.

BOARD OF TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A Board of Trade Order limits meals in public places and boarding-houses to three courses in the evening and two at other times. Cheese is not reckoned. Meatless and fishless *hors d'oeuvre*, soup and dessert are half a course each. A further Order foreshadows meatless days universally.

BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The "London Gazette" announces that Admiral Sir Cecil Burney has been appointed Second Sea Lord and Captain Lionel Halsey Fourth Sea Lord.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The new Admiralty appointments are regarded as signifying radical changes.

Admiral Burney was long second in command of the Grand Fleet and will deal with the personnel.

Captain Halsey fought at Ladysmith and commanded the New Zealand and the cruiser Empire. He has been Captain of the Fleet and will supervise the transport service.

THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 5.

The City of Birmingham was torpedoed without warning and sank in twenty minutes. The largest boat was smashed and numbers of passengers struggled in the water for two hours before being rescued.

VESSELS SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The British steamer Palacine, the Russian Pallas and the Norwegian Draupner have been sunk.

COALING FACILITIES AT BRITISH PORTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The British Embassy notifies that owing to scarcity of tonnage, coaling facilities at British ports and coaling stations abroad will be reserved for British and Allied vessels and neutrals who have undertaken to employ ships for the benefit of British and Allied interests.

ARCHANGEL EXPLOSION.

BOMBS CONCEALED IN CARGO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The Russian Commercial attaché has complained to the police that the recent explosion at Archangel was due to bombs concealed in the cargo of one of the vessels before she sailed from here. A junk-dealer in Brooklyn has been arrested as the result of the complaint.

SITUATION AT ATHENS.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

GUARANTEES FOR NON-REPETITION OF OUTRAGES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

In the House of Lords, Lord Crewe stated that a telegram from the British Minister indicated that a certain degree of order had been re-established in Athens, and that any immediate danger to British life or property was not apprehended.

He re-affirmed that Government regarded the situation as grave and was determined to fix the responsibility and secure that there should be no repetition of the outrages.

SATURDAY'S REIGN OF TERROR.

HOW ALLIED TROOPS WERE TRAPPED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Telegrams from Athens state that the Allied troops walked into a trap on the 1st instant, when they marched to positions which it had previously been notified to the Greeks they would occupy. They found themselves surrounded by 25,000 Greeks before a shot was fired and parleying was in progress when a Greek machine-gun suddenly opened fire on the southern side. Fighting spread to the eastern quarter where the Greeks opened machine-gun fire on the Zappeion building from the Palace gardens while Admiral Fournet and officers were standing on the steps. Two hundred and fifty British marines reinforced by 150 Frenchmen had been quartered in the Zappeion for a month past. The surrender or annihilation of the Zappeion garrison after the conclusion of an armistice was prevented by a French battleship which dropped a few shells with great accuracy close to the Palace. The British casualties were eight killed and forty wounded.

Previously 100 French marines in the south of the city refusing to surrender, cut their way through with the bayonet but only thirty reached the shore. A thousand Venizelists were imprisoned during Saturday's reign of terror.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT KIRLIBABA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 4.—Reuter's correspondent in Petrograde states according to private advices the enemy has taken refuge in a few stone houses as a last extremity in Kirlibaba, where street fighting is desperate. The large German reserves on the western outskirts are making counter-attacks.

GERMAN CIVILIAN MOBILISATION BILL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

"The Time's" Amsterdam correspondent says that prior to the passage of the Civilian Mobilisation Bill a wrecking motion conferring the right to strike was defeated by one vote. The success of the motion would have meant the resignation of Chancellor and carrying out of the mass levy under a military dictatorship. In order to avoid this, conservatives, clericals, and national liberals, came to the rescue of their old enemy Dr. Von. Bethmann Hollweg.

ENGLISH PAPERS RAISE THEIR PRICE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

English newspaper proprietors have decided to increase the price of newspapers by half-penny. The alteration will not affect the morning papers for three months.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT OF STANDARD OIL CO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

The death is announced of Mr. John Archbold, President of the Standard Oil Company.

DR. WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

PURELY DOMESTIC AFFAIRS DEALT WITH.

STATE INVESTIGATION OF LABOUR DISPUTES URGED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

Congress has opened. Administration leaders announced that they would concentrate their energies on passing Mr. Wilson's railroad measures, Budget bills and a limited programme of social legislation. Four Bills relating to dearness of living, were introduced including the proposed embargo on foodstuffs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

President Wilson's message to Congress is probably the shortest on record. It deals exclusively with domestic affairs, mainly the regulation of railway labour on the basis of an eight hour day. It advocates the amendment of the law authorising that labour disputes shall be fully and publicly investigated before a strike or lock-out shall be lawful.

The country, President Wilson says, cannot remain exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the Congress could easily supply. The proposal, whereby the working of the country's railways should not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organised bodies of men until public investigation has been instituted for the purpose of explaining the whole question to national opinion, involves no new principle.

The President also recommends passing a law giving greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting foreign commerce than the present laws against monopoly permit. He adds, that the opportunity may pass if action be delayed.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

RAILWAY STATION AND AERODROME BOMBED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

General Haig last night reported considerable reciprocal artillery firing in the Loos and Ypres area.

Our aircraft on Monday carried out many successful reconnaissances, bombing a railway station and an aerodrome.

The naval air squadron took part in many combats, driving down four machines out of twelve and destroying two. One of ours is missing.

FRUITLESS ENEMY ATTACK NORTH OF VAUX.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Dec. 6.

A communiqué says our machine-gun fire completely checked a small attack, north of Vaux. There as the usual artillery firing elsewhere.

FRENCH AVIATOR BRINGS DOWN HIS 20 TH ENEMY AEROPLANE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A Frence communiqué says, it was calm on the whole front in the west.

Second-Lieutenant Nugesser brought down two German aeroplanes, one in flames, on the Somme, making his total twenty.

FAILURE OF ENEMY RAID SOUTH OF LOOS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A British communiqué says, a strong enemy raid, following heavy bombardment, southwards of Loos, completely failed.

NO REST FOR THE ENEMY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

A "Pioneer's" special cable says:—

Reuter's correspondent at headquarters telegraphing on Saturday says, after three days' frost the ground is hard and the enemy seems to be nervous of an attack. He knows that we mean to give him no rest and whenever the weather becomes suitable for operations he begins to fire on the off chance of breaking up an attack and spends his nights which are now misty, laying huge beds of barbed wire which our guns break up by day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GOVERNMENT'S UNSYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE.

MR. PATEL'S RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting's yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS ACT.

AMENDING BILL PASSED.

Mr. G. S. Curtis moved the first reading of a Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874. He said it was intended to eventually move the Colaba depot of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company for the heavy repairs of their cars to their new site at Kingsway. At present, however, on account of the circumstances—namely the Company's inability to obtain completion of certain contracts within the stipulated time, on account of the war,—over which they had no control—the new quarters were not ready and consequently it was found necessary to allow the Company to continue the use of their Colaba premises till the 1st July, 1917, which date it was proposed to substitute in the Bill in place of the 1st of January, 1917. No complaints had been received from the owners of houses at Colaba against the proposed extension of the time. It was a non-contentious Bill and he proposed that instead of its being sent to a Select Committee it should be carried through all its stages and passed into law that day.

The Bill was then carried through all its stages and passed into law.

BOILER INSPECTION ACT AMENDING BILL.

REFERRED TO A SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. G. C. Curtis then took up the Bill to amend the law for the inspection and management of boilers and prime movers in the Bombay Presidency. The statement of objects and reasons submitted explains the objects of the Bill fully.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said the last Boiler Inspection Act which was passed required many additions at the present day. Recently the Government had many defects brought to their notice and they appointed a committee of experts to go into the question, and a Bill was drafted which was subsequently sent to the various associations and other bodies. It was intended to exclude from the operations of the bill mechanical devices such as super-heaters, etc., and agricultural boilers and other things. The Bill would require careful consideration in the Select Committee, as it was rather disjointed at present. He moved that the Bill be read for the first time.

Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit said as a representative of the Bombay Mill-Owners Association, to whom the Bill had been referred, he was thankful to the Government for embodying many of their recommendations in the Bill, although he regretted that others had been omitted. In subsection 3 of clause 9 notice was required to be given to both the Collector and the Inspector, whereas formerly notice was required to be given only to one officer. He thought this was rather superfluous. The speaker then went into some other clauses.

H. E. the President said he would request the Hon. Member to speak on the general principles only and not to go into clauses and sections, as that work would be done by the Select Committee.

Sir Dinshaw continuing said there were many other clauses which were not acceptable to the mill-owners but as he could not go into all these clauses he would resume his seat.

Mr. Garud said there were two points of view to be taken into consideration in discussing this Bill—the mill-owners and the ginning factory owners in the mofussil. Sometimes inspectors for the purposes of examining boilers were appointed from the adjoining factories, who might be interested parties and rivals, and this was not to be recommended. He was then discussing the clauses when the President had to stop him.

Sardar S. K. Mudalier said more than one inspector should be appointed to examine boilers.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas said the two Cotton Associations in Bombay, who had ginning and pressing factories spread over the whole of the Bombay Presidency were not consulted and they should now asked their opinions. He supported the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. S. B. Upasani supported.

Mr. Curtis in replying said he was flattered by the reception accorded to the Bill. He admitted there were two different kinds of users of boilers, one the big mill-owners and the others the small factory

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

owners. He feared the small factory owners were rather thoughtless and used their boilers to the last power. The Bill required the careful consideration of the Select Committee.

H. E. the President said the ordinary custom was in other houses of parliament, that the member in charge on the first sending of a bill only explained the general principles of same. In many instances there was no discussion on the first reading. There should be no discussion on the clauses and sections, but only on the general principles.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. T. Dyer, Mr. Shepherd, Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Teckchand Udhavdas, Mr. Garud, and the mover, to report before the 28th February.

Mr. M. N. Hogg's name was then added to the Select Committee on the amendment to the Port Trust Act.

RESOLUTIONS.

REVENUE OFFICERS AND MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas moved the following resolution: "That it be recommended to the Government that no magisterial powers be conferred on Revenue Officers below the rank of Mamlatdars (in Sind called Mukhtiarkars) and Mahalkaris."

Mr. Harchandrai said the object he had in view in moving this resolution was to secure greater purity of criminal justice. The head munshis who administered criminal justice in Sind were paid monthly salaries of Rs. 40 or Rs. 60 and the speaker asserted that it would be highly prejudicial to public interests to invest these low-paid officials with the powers of sending a man to six months' imprisonment. Men of wealth and position sometimes appeared before these Magistrates and in those cases how could the public expect purity of justice from most of the Magistrates who were paid such low salaries. The proposed reform was not only in in the interests of the public who went to seek justice but also of the Magistrates themselves. The public would welcome the proposed reform as one leading to greater impartiality in criminal justice. He thought nobody would be so bold as to commit himself to a sweeping assertion that all public officials whether in this or any other country/were incorruptible. He hoped the Council would accept his resolution.

PURITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF JUSTICE.

Sheikh G. H. Hidayatallah supported the resolution in the interests of the purity of justice. He thought the powers of these Magistrates were quite disproportionate to their pay. He asserted that the Appellate Courts did not pay sufficient attention to appeals in which the parties were unrepresented.

Mr. G. K. Parekh heartily supported the resolution. He said that petty officers, who thought their promotion depended upon the approval of Collectors and others, could not exercise the same amount of independence in their judicial capacity as higher officers. The high confidence which the public had in British justice should be maintained and should be made to rise higher and higher. The Magisterial powers should be given to officers of a higher grade of appointment and though it might entail a greater expenditure he hoped the Administration would not grudge that.

Khan Bahadur Pir Bakshwalad Mian Mahmud opposed the resolution. He said the belief that there had been miscarriages of justice because the Munshis were low-paid was imaginary. They had no reports from Collectors and other officers to justify Mr. Harchandrai's assertion. If they deprived the munshis of magisterial powers it would not merely inconvenience the public but also cause great hardship. He did not think the Council would be prepared to create such a large number of resident Magistrates as the proposal involved.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe said even officers of Government had remarked that the lower magistracy was not competent to discharge its duties and that many of the third-class magistrates could hardly distinguish between criminal and civil complaints. He however did not think the head munshis should be deprived of all their magisterial powers and he thought they should retain the preventive powers. The status and training of these officers should be improved for it was a true saying that the lower the pay the greater the temptation. The raising of their status was bound to conduce to greater purity of justice and he asked Government to take steps in the matter.

Mr. S. D. Garud thought the remedy lay not in a raising of the munshis' status but in having benches of magistrates which would ensure better and speedier justice.

Mr. P. A. Desai said it was a too sweeping demand to make that head karkoons should not be allowed any magisterial powers. He did not know who were to replace the karkoons in their magisterial work as the mamlatdars were already overworked. He would support the resolution not in its entirety but in a modified form.

QUESTION OF FEASIBILITY.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole said it would have been a good thing if the proposer of the resolution had stated what were the alternatives for the present state of things. He thought the cost of appointing mamlatdars alone as Magistrates would be quite prohibitive. His information was that the present head clerks attached to mamlatdars' offices were better persons than they were before. He thought benches should be organised in the Talukas to administer justice. A change was desirable but he did not know whether it was feasible He opposed the resolution.

The Thakore Sahib of Kerawada said better persons should be recruited for these magisterial appointments.

MORE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES WANTED.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence associated himself with Mr. Godbole. It was proper that a magistrate should give an impartial hearing to all. But when an attack was made on the magistracy, there should be some proof that they had not done their duty satisfactorily. He had consulted the Collectors in Sind, and he had been informed that these head munshis performed their duties as well and as competently as the higher officers. It was not an easy thing to hide the bad or good work of a Magistrate, because the records were before the public. He repudiated most emphatically the statement of Mr Gulam Hussein that the Sub-divisional Magistrates did their work in a perfunctory manner. It would be a costly thing to appoint, officers of mamlatdar's grade. He would ask the Council to support the present state of things. Another thing was that higher Magistrates were recruited from these subordinate magistrates and it was a good training ground for them, otherwise how were men to do their duty in a satisfactory manner if they were appointed to the duties of a superior magistrate at one bound. He said steps would be taken to appoint more resident magistrates.

Mr. S. P. Upasani said the time had now come to take some step in the direction of improving the status, and work of the subordinate magistrates. He did not know why it was not possible to entertain the L.L. B's., on Rs. 100 for the magisterial appointments, as a lot of these men were entering the Police Department. Some of the offences should not be allowed to be tried by the lower magistrates but only by mamlatdars.

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

Mr. M. Chaubal said the Government would only deal with the actual resolution which had been submitted for their consideration. The Government could not accept the recommendation made by the Hon. member. As a body the work of these officers was not at all unsatisfactory. In the five districts of the Southern Division he had found the work of the Avalkarkuns to be satisfactory. The work of Head Munshis was even better, and now that these officers were being recruited from graduates their work was improving daily. As men of higher education gradually came in, he thought they would rise to the dignity of their position. It was said that the work of the head munshis was sometimes bad, but so also was that of the mukhatiarkars. These latter officers must learn their work somewhere and the position of Avalkarkun was the best training ground for them. Regarding the appointment of resident magistrates, he thought it would be a costly thing to appoint these, as the revenue work would have to be done by Avalkarkhums. It was impossible for the Government to accept the resolution.

MR. HARCHANDRAI'S REPLY.

Mr. Harchandrai in replying said he would not say much as the member had said the Government would not accept the resolution. Of course even if the resolution were passed the Government could only accept it as a recommendation and they were at liberty either to take up the reform or not. In the interest of purity of justice and welfare of the people he did not consider that the cost was too much. But the cost would not be much he felt sure. As Sir Pherozeshah had once recommended the magisterial work of revenue officers could be easily done by sub-judges. Regarding the cost the arm of Government was strong, their resources were many and if they wished they could easily give effect to the recommendation. According to Mr. Lawrence the head munshis did their work very well, perhaps better than any other magistrates, but the Council must remember that a large number of cases tried by these men were petty ones, and no appeal was made in these cases. These figures were not reliable. He remembered in this instance the case of a judge who was addicted to peculation, but whose judgments could not be altered on appeal. People who had to have recourse to these petty magistrates always complained about them. He would appeal to his Excellency as a human being and as a man of the world that "all that glittered was not gold." If the Government accepted the resolution it would be a good thing for the public.

THE PRESIDENT.

H. E. the President said he wished to say something about one or two things. One of them was the extraordinary umbrage which Mr. Harchandrai seemed to take because Government through the Education member had professed quite clearly that they could not accept his resolution. The hon. member seemed to think that it was a very unfair thing to do, but as far as he (the President) had gathered from the general trend of the debate it was not only the Government but several other hon. members also who did not approve of the resolution at all. Again Mr. Harchandrai had said it was quite ridiculous to suppose that if this resolution was passed there would be any extra expenditure in the general administration. He (the speaker) enquired if it was the hon. member's point of view that the work of head karkuns and head munshis could be handed over to the subordinate judges. He would draw the attention of the Council to the fact that his hon. colleague had already budgetted this year Rs. 65,000 for extra help to subordinate judges, who were already overworked and the High Court was continually applying to Government to appoint more subordinate Judges. He was afraid that Mr. Harchandrai must therefore give up that argument. The whole question was very largely one of expense, and the passing of this resolution would cost Government Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs. Under the present circumstances the financial strain on Government was so great that it was not possible to incur this extra expenditure. After the arguments advanced by his hon. colleague, H. E. the President sincerely hoped that the Council would support Government by not accepting the resolution.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas said he would withdraw his resolution if it was not possible to carry out his recommendation on account of financial stringency.

H. E. the President said he was very much obliged to his hon. friend for this but he thought the hon. member should have done it before.

The resolution was withdrawn.

GRADE OF CITY MAGISTRATES.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas moved a resolution "That the City Magistrates of Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikarpur be graded with Deputy Collectors'. He said the resolution if passed would not involve an increase in expenditure and it would raise the rank, status and dignity of these officers without increasing the expenditure.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence said the proposal was bound to entail an increase of expenditure. There was no justification for raising the status of those officers. He thought the proposal was attractive but not practicable.

Sheikh G. H. Hidayatullah supported the resolution, while Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh walad Mian Mahmud opposed it.

Mr. P. R. Cadell said no case had been made out for the recommendation made in the resolution. There would be an extra expenditure of several thousand rupees a year. He opposed the resolution.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal said there was no expediency or emergency for the proposal at present but Government would sympathetically consider the question when times improved.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas said he would withdraw the resolution after the assurance given by Mr. Chaubal.

The resolution was withdrawn.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MR. PATEL'S RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved the following resolution:

"That this Council recommends that an early beginning should be made in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory throughout this Presidency by introducing it in the first instance within the limits of its Municipal Districts and that a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to frame and submit definite proposals in that behalf."

Mr. Patel at the outset desired to express his profound gratitude to his Excellency for having granted him permission to move this resolution, the importance of which it was impossible to exaggerate, and he devoutly hoped that this Council would consider it with the same sympathetic spirit. It was a matter of sincere satisfaction, that the importance of promoting the cause of Primary Education had during the last few years received increasing attention both from the Government and the people. They all remembered the inspiring words of his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor in reply to the address of the Calcutta University in 1912. The noble and statesmanlike spirit that marked the utterance had also, characterised his Excellency's own attitude towards this great and important question. It was this sympathetic spirit that had emboldened him (the speaker) to move this resolution and he felt confident that his Excellency's Government would give it its most sympathetic consideration.

Continuing, Mr. Patel requested the Council to note what exactly this resolution asked for. It would be noticed that it did not demand that elementary education should be made all at once free and compulsory throughout the Presidency. It simply said that a beginning should be made within the limits of its Municipal Districts only. It left all villages and towns which had no municipalities untouched. It was not nesessary to deal just at present with the details of this question. These details might well be left to the consideration, of the mixed Committee of officials and non-officials for the appointment of which he asked in the second part of the resolution. He might however, be allowed to state that if it was deemed desirable, the principle of compulsion might be applied in the municipal towns to boys only, leaving all girls out of our consideration for the present. And even in the matter of education of boys he would be satisfied if the City of Bombay Municipal Act and the District Municipal Act were so amended as to contain provisions authorising the municipalities to apply to Government for making primary education free and compulsory within their limits if they chose to do so. The principle of compulsion might for the present be confined to the education of boys only. It would be noticed from this statement of the nature of his resolution that it was of an extremely modest and unpretentious character.

OVER-RIPE FOR COMPULSION.

In 4 out of 23 Municipal areas, having a population of 19,000 and over, the percentage of children at primary schools to the children of school-going age exceeded 60 per cent. In eight more Municipal towns it exceeded 50, and in four more towns it exceeded 40, and in the remaining six the per centage ranged between 30 and 40. In the City of Bombay, there were 15 children of school going age to every 100 of population. The percentage no doubt worked out to 22 only, but as was well-known it was not correct to take the usual proportion, in an industrial city like Bombay, where there was a large preponderance of male population. As census statistics show in Bombay the proper proportion of children of school going age to total population was about 10 and not 15 and therefore the correct proportion for the city of Bombay, would be 33 instead of 22. So it would be noticed that the percentage of children at primary schools to children of school-going ages in all the important Municipal towns ranged between 33 and 84. This percentage, moreover, included both boys and girls so that the percentage of boys alone at primary schools to boys of school-going age might safely be fixed at higher figures. Assuming that there were two boys to every one girl at primary schools the percentage of boys alone ranged about between 42 to 100. What did these figure show? They clearly showed that the Municipal Towns had become quite ripe for the introduction of compulsory primary education, he might even say some had become over-ripe. When England introduced compulsion, the percentage was 43 and Japan introduced it when the percentage was 28, he (the speaker) failed to see any reason why at least a beginning should not be made to introduce compulsion in the primary education of boys and that too only in this Presidency, when in a large majority of Municipal towns the percentage exceed 42 and was much higher in some of them.

DEMAND OF PEOPLE.

One of the arguments advanced against compulsion was that it should not be introduced until a certain percentage of children were already attending schools under the voluntary system. He could not say how far this argument was sound in itself but apart from that it was perfectly clear that it had no application to the present case, since the percentage generally considered as necessary for the introduction of compulsion had already been reached in most of the Municipal towns in this Presidency. There was one point that was sometimes urged to which he desired to refer. It was said that the British Government being alien it was not wise for them to incur unpopularity by introducing a measure which might not be liked by the masses of the people. It appeared to him extremely doubtful that the introduction of a beneficial measure like this could make the Government unpopular. The educated people of India were themselves asking for the introduction of the principles of compulsion in primary education. The Indian National Congress and the various Provincial conferences, as well as educational conferences, had been passing year after year resolutions in favour of compulsory primary education. Could it then be seriously maintained even for a moment that the adoption by the Government of a measure for which there had been such universal demand from the Indian Public for years past would ever bring unpopularity toward Government? And even as regard the masses he felt confident that far from blaming the Government they would always bless them for providing them with increased facilities for education. The Indian masses as in all other countries were after all greatly influenced by the classes, and they were not at all likely to oppose a measure demanded so persistently by their natural leaders. Moreover, as compulsion was not to be introduced except when a Municipality demanded it, the odium for such compulsion, if any, would fall not on Government but on Municipal boards themselves Compulsion had been adopted in some Native States, and the instance of Baroda was so familiar to them.

QUESTION OF COST.

No doubt, the introduction of compulsion would add to the expenditure on primary education in Municipal areas incurred by the Government Government and the Municipal Bodies. But in the first place the addition would not be heavy as compulsion was to be introduced only in a very limited area, forming a small part of the whole province. He wished to make it clear that measures for the introduction of compulsion might be adopted after the war was over, so that no additional burden would be thrown upon the Government while the war lasted. The Committee he had proposed might find out what the approximate cost of the proposed scheme would be and suggest some workable basis for the apportionment of such additional cost between the Government and the Municipality. It might also make recommendations regarding the necessary amendment of Municipal laws and advise Government generally as to the best method for enforcing the scheme.

Taking both Bombay and Moffusil figures together the average cost of schooling per boy per year came to Rs. 11-3. Thus on an average of Rs. 11-3 per boy, the total cost would amount to Rs. 13,09,000, when all the Municipalities in the Presidency adopted the system of compulsion. Added to this figure, the amount of Rs. 1,25,000, received as fees at present, would have to be foregone. The total addiional expenditure under the proposed system, when it was adopted in all municipal areas would thus come to Rs. 14,34,000. If they however deducted the amount of additional expenditure for the Bombay Corporation, the total additional cost would stand at a much lower figure. True, the war had arrested development and they could not hope for much progress while it lasted but if his Excellency's Government could not, owing to the exigencies of the war, introduce educational and other reforms might the Council not hope that his Excellency would at least sow the seeds of future reform, development, and progress? If it was not possible just at present to add to the expenditure on education was it too much to hope that his Excellency's Government would accept this resolution and lay the foundations of the policy of compulsory primary education? It was quite true, that no reform could be introduced during the war, so as to add to the expenditure of the Government. They all recognised the necessity of submitting to the inevitable but that was no reason why they should not be ready with their proposals and schemes so that they might be introduced when the war was over. All that he (the speaker) wanted was that a committee should be appointed to inquire into this question and to consider what should be done in the matter of introducing compulsory education at present for boys in municipal areas. Certainly this was an object to which they might well give their thought and attention and he trusted the Council would accept this resolution.

Lt.-Col. Jackson said the state of Baroda had been brought forward as an example of compulsory education. What did the mover propose for punitive measures? Was it to be thought that the children would go to school willingly? In that case it was likely to be unpopular. In 1870 the Education Act wasintroduced in England and in about 1876 there were seventy thousand prosecutions. Compulsory education brought in its train what was called the law made crime and how was the hon. member going to prevent it?

MR. PARANJPYE'S VIEWS.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said he had not time to prepare the necessary details, but he could not but add his views to a question of such importance. The advance of a country was mainly judged by its educational system and by the extent to which its children were being educated, because it was to the children that the future of the country belonged, and if they took the future care of the children they took the future care of the country. All civilised countries had gone in for free and compulsory education. Only recently they had read that Russia also even during this terrible war had decided to adopt compulsory education. They should not allow any practical difficulties to come in their way, but mus keep their eye on the ideal of compulsory and free education. Economy was dinned into their ears; it might be good in other things, but in the matter of education it was likely to be shortsighted and very wasteful. The fees they would be losing would be most insignificant if they introduced free education. Then with regard to the objection raised by Col. Jackson that compulsory education would be very unpopular and make the Government also unpopular; when the leaders of popular opinion were advocating the introduction of compulsory education it was they who would be unpopular and not Government and Government could tell the public that their leaders were responsible for this sort of feeling. Then the objectors would say that they had not a sufficient number of trained teachers, but were they to wait indefinitely for these; it was better to have some kind of education than nothing at all. As for buildings let them go on with such buildings as they got. It was no use waiting for the buildings. Let the children be taught in the open in the shade of trees. What was the use of sitting still with folded hands. The first thing was to make up their minds to apply compulsion in education. He asked the Government to go forward courageously. "Let us have concrete proposals ready at our hand to be given effect to as soon as the war is at an end to begin our work in right earnest."

MR. GODBOLE.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole said no country could make real progress until all its inhabitants knew the three R's. He spoke of the superiority which a literate labourer possessed over his illiterate brother and said the resolution moved by Mr. Patel was a modest one which he hoped the Council would unanimously accept.

Mr. G. K. Parekh said he failed to understand why if Native States could introduce free and compulsory education a more powerful Government like the British should not be able to do so. It was a matter for regret that the British territories in India should in this matter have lagged behind Native States. The whole progress of a nation depended upon the spread of education and he heartily supported the resolution. He ridiculed the idea that such a measure would be unpopular.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas was of opinion that some kind of beginning ought to be made in the matter.

Mr. Garud said that the resolution did not go far enough and moved as an amendment that the words in the resolution from "introducing" to "districts" be deleted. He said it was primarily the duty of the State to give free and compulsory primary education. He thought it should be extended also to rural areas

H. E. the President wished to know if the hon. member had considered what cost his proposal would entail.

Mr. Garud said it would not in any case be prohibitive.

MR. SHARP.

Mr. W. H. Sharp asked the Council to receive the percentage given by some of the hon. members with caution. It was an arbitrary calculation. He had to prepare a statement regarding the Presidency of Bombay at the time of the late Mr Gokhale's Education Bill, and he found that in some places there were more boys in the school than in the place itself. (Laughter). It must thus be obvious that these percentages of children of school-going age could not be taken literally and he warned the Council against drawing any arbitrary assumptions from the figures mentioned by the Hon. mover. Mr. Patel had said that the total additional expenditure under the proposed system would come to Rs. 14 lakhs or Rs. 15 lakhs. But Mr. Paranjpye had added a great deal to this by saying that teachers were badly paid and so on. Thus the addition to the cost would be heavy. As to the amendment moved by Mr. Garud he (the speaker) imagined that few members of the Council would be so unreasonable as to pass it. He (the speaker) had been to many towns and wherever he had been he had been entertained by people, who garlanded him and at the same time expressed their opinion that the grants which Government made to municipalities were miserably inadequate (Laughter). In view of these financial difficulties of Municipalities, the additional expenditure would ultimately fall on the shoulders of Government.

Mr. B. S. Kamat said he was against the amendment. There were only two critics against this measure,—Lt.-Col. Jackson and Mr. W. H. Sharp. The former was afraid of increase of crime. He had not told the Council what was the condition of England when the Educational Act was brought into force. Mr. Sharp had said the expenses would be enormous but they wanted to know how much it was, so that they could devise some measure to find the means. It was proper that they should have a committee. Regarding the school-going age, the Director of Public Instruction had not told them what it should be. He therefore thought the measure should go to a committee.

MR. BELVI.

Mr. D. V. Belvi said in these days it was useless discussing the value of free and compulsory education. The desire of the public of this Presidency, and the whole of India was in favour of free and compulsory education.. He asked the Government to appoint a committee and send the question to the Municipalities to ascertain the wishes of the people. In many of the States such as Mudhol and Jamkhandi education was free. Their advance in civilisation would be judged by their education. He thought Col. Jackson was unduly obsessed by criminal law. Each Municipality might be left to dispose of its cases as it thought best. It was rather absurd to raise spectres of imaginary difficulty. Where there was a will there was a way. It the Government wished to introduce free and compulsory education they could easily do so. He asked Mr. Garud to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Garud withdrew his amendment.

Mr. P. A. Desai supported the resolution. Every educated man was in favour of the resolution. The day previous some of the speakers were solicitors about the welfare of the Dharalas, but education was required for the welfare of all. There would be difficulties always whenever they wanted to introduce new measures, but Government must overcome them. He then compared the percentage of educated population in other countries with India and said the percentage in India was about 2 per cent. India stood in a deplorable condition as far as education was concerned. He did not see any substance in the argument that Government would be exposed to unpopularity. The cost of education in England was several pounds per head while in India it was a few pence.

MR. JAFFER.

Mr Jaffer said:

So far as the principle of the resolution is concerned it only seeks gradually to introduce compulsion into the elementary educational system of the Presidency. So far as that part of the resolution is concerned—so far as that object is concerned the hon. mover has my entire support. I am convinced that it is high time to make a beginning in the direction of elementary education being made compulsory and free. My Lord, I firmly believe that if the principles of this resolution commend themselves to the Council, the Mahomedans of this Presidency will derive greater benefit from it than other communities. To a great extent, it would equalise the educational qualifications of the different communities and bring them to an equal level in many other respects. While I was Chairman of the School Board of the Poona Municipality we not only reduced the rate of fees by half but made two schools altogether free. The Poona Municipality can well afford to forego the remaining amount of about Rs. 2,100 by remitting the fees altogether and can afford to spend about Rs. 15,000 more on education provided Government will give them an equal amount of Grant-in-Aid in accordance with the provision in the Departmental Code. I am afraid much capital will be made by those who are against the introduction of compulsion in education of certain difficulties likely to arise when the details will have to be considered. It is argued by these gentlemen that India is neither England nor Japan. In India we have not only one sect, not only one religion but a congregation of religions, sects and creeds. Assuming Assuming for the moment that elementary education is to be made free and compulsory the first question therefore that arises is how will you improvise the system of education that will satisfy the needs of differnt creeds, religions and castes? I for one do not think much of these difficulties. When we talk of compulsory education we generally mean elementary education only. Religous education may be left to indigenous schools or private schools where special provision may be made for the purpose. There is another point to be considered and which is to be seriously considered is to make education of girls compulsory. I am afraid Sir, for some years to come at least the masses of the Mahomedans may not consent to the compulsory attendance of the girls. I am glad the hon. mover has now excluded them. The third point to be considered is the provision of Mahomedan teachers for the schools in the absence of which any scheme for free and compulsory education will not prove successful. However, these are details which would be best considered by a mixed Committee if appointed as recommended by the hon. mover. I am sure such a committee in which Mahomedan interest will be properly represented will at least devise some means to start education on proper lines which may counteract the evil results of the present system. I, therefore, support the idea of a Committee to report fully their proposals after a careful enquiry and taking into consideration the *pros* and cous of this great problem.

MR. C. V. MEHTA.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said the resolution wanted the Municipal Districts only to be brought within the purview of the resolution. The mover of the resolution did not want to bring all the municipalties under this resolution; but only those that wanted to be brought. Bombay was not so badly off as regards education as was said by hon. members. The cost of education in Bombay was Rs. 20 per head where as in the districts it was Rs. 3. In industrial cities illiteracy was generally more than in other centres. The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality had tried to open schools for factory children when they were not attending to their work, but they were not successful and the schools were closed down. Now again they had been approached by the Millowners' Association to open schools, and the children had been promised a bonus, and he hoped by this inducement more children would attend the schools. Another thing was that Mahomedan children were very much averse to go to school. The Bombay Municipal Corporation would consider this

(Continued on page 5.)

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J D Anderton, Suffolks.
Lieut G H Austin-Cartmell, Highland L. I
Second-Lieut F S Blake, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A W Burnham, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W A Butler, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut G M Cairns, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A E Capell, Welsh Fusiliers
Lieut E M Charrington, Essex.
Second-Lieut D Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut V E Fanning, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J Farren, Suffolks.
Lieut L Farthing, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut E C Goldring, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut S H Gregory, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H L Harries, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain W R Innes, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut E L Jones, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H M Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J W Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Captain R Kirk, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut F J Larken, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J McIntosh, Gordons.
Second-Lieut R C Morrison, Cheshires.
Lieut F B Muir, Highland L. I.
Captain H W H Rawson, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain J W Robinson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A Smith, Northumberlands.
Lieut J B C Starkey, Highland L. I.
Captain D G Steel, Suffolks.
Captain W Stephen, Gordons.
Second-Lieut G Thomas, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H G Thomas, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H P Weber, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A O J Webster-Jones, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut P Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R H Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R F Wilson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut L H F Woods, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut B C Banks, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C L G Hill, Durhams.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E S Crowther, Gordons.
Captain R B Ellis, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut E G Trewhitt, Honourable Artillery Company.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. C F Baldwyn, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut T Beck, Highland L. I.
Lieut G W H Bentley, East Lancashires.
Captain D H Blake, Bedfords.
Captain T Bonner, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R Boulton, Northumberlands.
Captain J H H Brown, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W X Brownrigg, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A H Brunwin, Lancasters.
Captain W J Calnan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Clarks, Northumberlands.
Lieut-Col A S Cotton, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R A Creswell, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut D Crockett, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain W N Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S E Day, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C H Denison, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Y F Dick, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut J B Dods, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J A Ellis, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W W Fitzgerald, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W G S Forbes, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A Flazer, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W R Gardiner, Field Artillery.
Lieut H W Gill, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut B M'Grey, West Surreys.
Lieut E L Grimwade, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W S Hale, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut R H Heape, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain N W Hill, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut A J Hughes, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L P Humphrys, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut C J Hupfield, Suffolks.
Lieut G S Hyams, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A A Johnson, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut D P Jones, Honourable Artillery Company.
Captain H Jones, Manchesters.
Captain W J Littledale, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut F C L A Lowndes, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J Lyall, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C L B Lyne, Essex.
Second-Lieut W G McFadyen, Engineers.
Lieut D MacFarlane, Gordons.
Second-Lieut R G MacIndoe, Highland L. I.
Captain R F Mainguy, Engineers.
Captain G Moore-Williams, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R Mytton, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut E B Nichols, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D O'Donnell, Sherwoods.
Lieut D S O'Hagan, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A R Park, Northumberlands
Captain R S Partridge, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R Pearce, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain D Percival, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C B H Phipps, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut E V Power, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut R A Prescott, Northumberlands.
Captain J T Preston, Lincolns.
Lieut E P Richardson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H C Richardson, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H J Riches, Royal Fusiliers
Captain H G Rickards, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C L Rickett, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A Riddell, Gordons.
Second-Lieut N F Simmons, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut J P Sowerby, Northumberlands.
Lieut G C D Spence, Highland L. I.
Lieut J A Stephens, East Yorkshires.
Lieut J B Stevenson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C H M Sturges, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut B Stutfield, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L Surfleet, Northumberlands.
Captain G R Tanner, Wiltshires.
Captain H Tatlow, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W U C Tayler, West Kents.
Captain J H Thain, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H M Todd, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J G Towers, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut F W Tugwell, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W S Villers, South Staffords.
Lieut A W G Windham, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut W F Woolf, Shropshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut J D C Holland, Oxford and Bucks.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain E W Bishop, Welsh Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Captain C H Allison, Suffolks.
Captain E J Anderson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut W H Austen, Middlesex.
Lieut D H Bacon, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E B D Brunton, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H Davies, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut A J Derick, Northumberlands.
Lieut B W Devas, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut K M Dingley, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut F W Drew, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C Koop, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E G Lawson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D A Macneill, Flying Corps.
Lieut E W Marchant, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A M Murray, Middlesex.
Lieut G D Perrin, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut R P Phipps, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J Pownall, Worcesters.
Lieut D Ross, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain W F Rudd, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L F Struben, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut H W Tiffany, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain A Watkyn-Thomas, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E S Wilmot, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut N L Winstanley, South Staffords.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain I A Clark, Medicals.
Second-Lieut N Crichton, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R T Dawson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A A Drury, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Fisher, South Staffords.
Captain C E P Henderson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut I S Hess, East Kents.
Second-Lieut A Price, Shropshires.
Captain A D D Spafford, Royal Scots.
Lieut H C Shutt, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain R Strang, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut L A H Tyrrell, East Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut C V Dowdswell, Londons. (Previously reported erroneously as Second-Lieut E A Dowdswell-Walton, Durhams.)

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J W Hunter, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R F McGibbon, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut D L Savage, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H W Strathairn, Black Watch.
Lieut Hon F S Trench, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut A B Wilkinson, Sussex.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A Adam, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut J Bennett, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F H Beckett, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H C Buchanan, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut G C Callender, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W O Chapman, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut R F Colquhoun, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain R W Cranage, Northumberlands.
Captain J Cunningham, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut J E Dalrymple-Hay, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D Fallon, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut R G Farrington, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel G B S Follett, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut P H Gadsdon, Londons.
Lieut-Colonel B D Gibson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D G Gliddon, Northumberlands.
Lieut R Goudie, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut S J S Groves, York and Lancasters.
Lieut R W Hargreaves, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut W I Hatch, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M R Helliwell, Flying Corps.
Major H C L Howard, Lancers.
Second-Lieut S D Lavelle, Manchesters.
Captain H L Lean, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain R Longstaff, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G Mackay, Seaforths.
Lieut S McKnight, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut B C Macnamara, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut N Macvicar, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R A G Melrose, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut T Palmer, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W R B Peel, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J Phillips, Durhams.
Second-Lieut V E Powell, Shropshires.
Lieut A L Quance, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E P Rankine, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain R A Rickards, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Scarfe, Leicesters.
Captain R C Seymour-Browne, Royal Fusiliers.
Major A G Shaw-Stewart, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut A V Shewell, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A G Storrier, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut T C Teppenden, Shropshires.
Lieut N H Thornton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut P Triefus, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut V H Watney, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A M Waugh, Cameronians.
Lieut W A Wells, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H Williams, Royal Scots.
Lieut J T N Wilson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut W R Wolton, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut P L Clark, Sussex.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut O G Davies, Argyll and Sutherlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut L G Carman, East Kents.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain W Elmhirst, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J Scott, Argyll and Sutherlands.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R G R Allen, West Yorkshires.
Captain S E Gowan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W C Crawford, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Gillies, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut N H Grieve, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T McK Johnston, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J M Kerr, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A G Lochhead, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Rubbiman, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W S Fitz R. Saundby, Yorkshires.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J M F Craven, Machine Gun Corps, should read Lieut J M F Craven, Machine Gun Corps.

GONE—THE DAYS OF TIRE TROUBLES.

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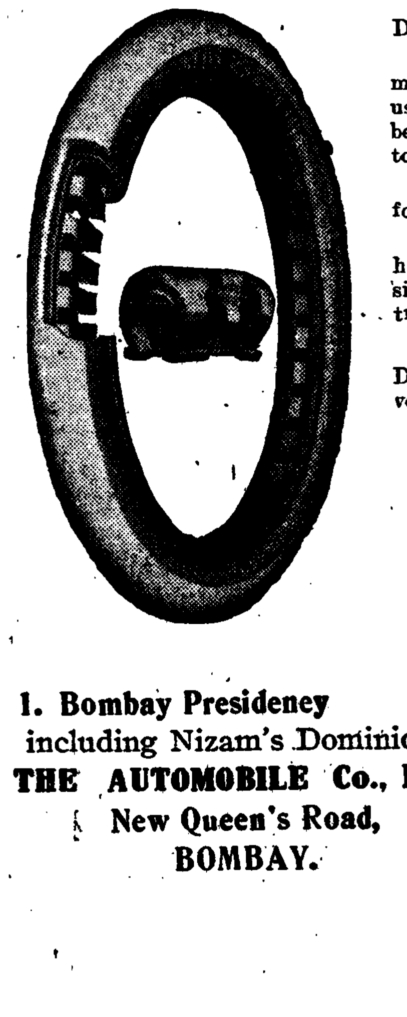

COLOMBO, 9th November, 1916.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your enquiry. We have the pleasure to inform you we have for some months past been using these tires on our Ford Delivery Vans, and they have given us great satisfaction. Four tires have covered close on 10,000 miles, and will, we believe, run for a considerable time yet. Two have covered 7,500 miles and appear to be equal to run a similar distance.

We were so satisfied with our first trial that we have fitted up another Van with four tires which appear to be giving us every satisfaction.

We have kept a careful note since commencing to use these tires, and find we have not incurred any extra expense for repairs, on the contrary we have saved considerably in the cost of tubes, vulcanizing etc., which have been such a source of trouble and expense to us when using the pneumatic tires.

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3. Madras Presidency:
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Mount Road,
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General Agent,
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GLUTEN BREAD AND GLUTEN PRODUCTS

for Invalids, Diabetics and Stout Persons.

Gluten Bread for sufferers from Diabetes. Boxes at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8. Rusks in packets, Re. 1-8.
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Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

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I.

How much have YOU contributed to the war funds?

Save money by buying your out-fitting and travelling NECESSARIES from us, and invest the material saving thus effected in the war funds.

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We have just received a vast stock of leather Gladeston. hand and kit-bags, trunks, folding and ordinary suit cases, steel trunks, ready made clothes, hats, shirts, ties, collars, rugs, holdalls, etc., etc.

III.

Our quality is just ours: our patrons know it, value it, talk about it,—and extend the circle of our patrons.

Our prices: Well you need outfitting necessaries (select from II) and you long to contribute to the war funds. And OUR prices enable you to do both.

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The Verdict of the Highest Medical Authorities at the Medical Congress and Exhibition held in various parts of India and Europe.

We were awarded the GRAND PRIX and Gold Medals for the excellent quality of our Instruments, Aseptic and Invalid Furniture.

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"Deformity."

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By Special Appointment to

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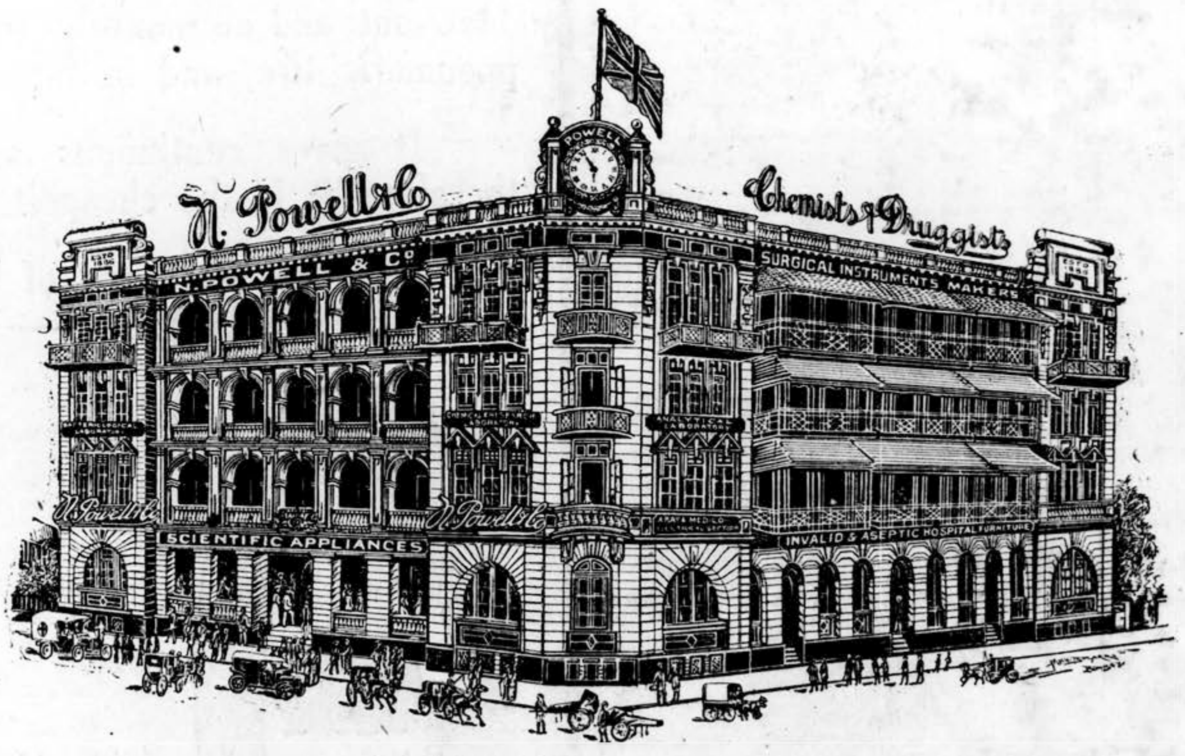

By Special Appointment to

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POWELL'S PATENT SELF-PROPELLING CHAIR.

Comfortable Invalid Furniture.

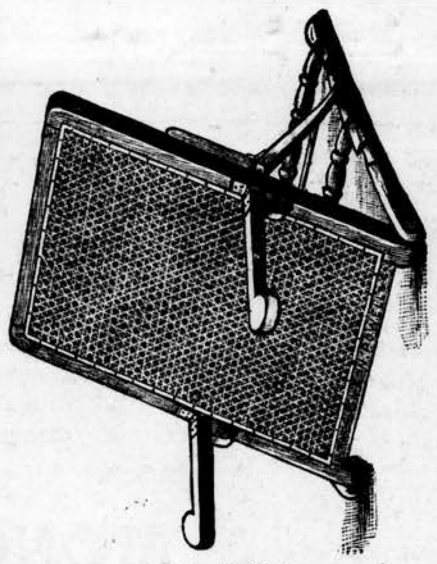
Invalid Furniture, manufactured by us is designed for comfort, every consideration having been given to secure restful ease for the Invalid.

We are contractors to H. M. War Office. We provide every thing for the Invalid and our productions are of high quality, and very moderate in price.

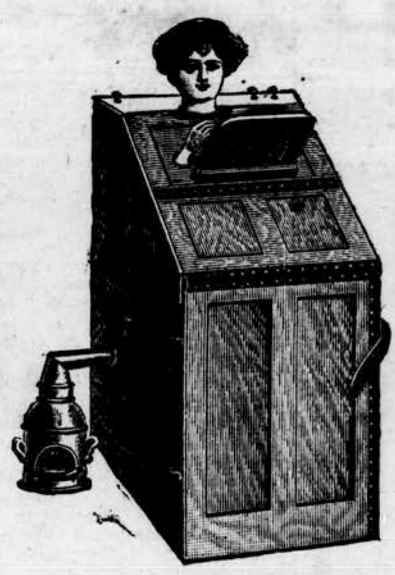
EVERY THING FOR THE INVALID :—Send in your inquiry for adjustable Rest-Chair, Self Propelling Chairs, Merlin Chairs, Bed-side Tables and everything likely to be of service to the Invalid.

POWELL'S PROPELLING MERLIN CHAIR.

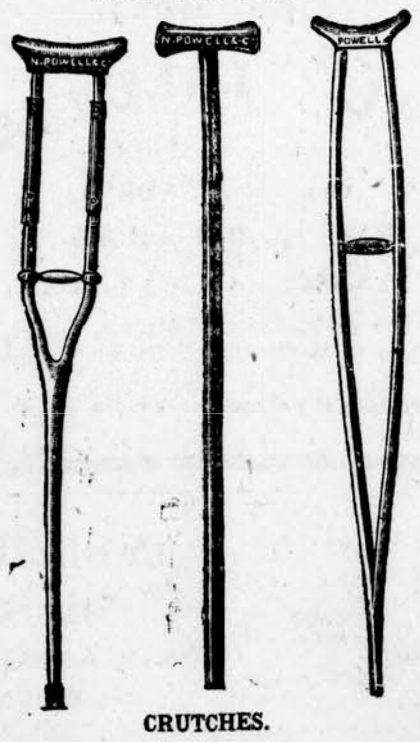
OXYGEN CYLINDERS (LIGHTFOOT'S.)
Can be had at all times of the day and night at our Lamington Road Office and from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. at our Fort Branch.


BED REST.

BED-SIDE TABLE.


TURKISH BATH CABINET.

CARRYING CHAIR.

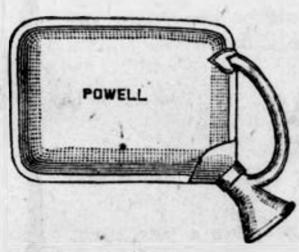


CRUTCHES.

INVALIDS' AND SICK-ROOM REQUISITES.

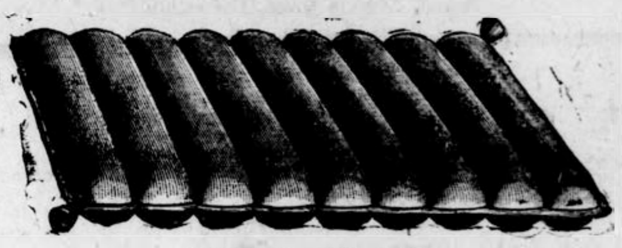
Anything you require for Invalids and Sick you will find at ours at the best possible cut prices. Artificial Limbs, Crutches, Deformity Appliances, Physician's Requisites and Sick-Room Articles can be had at all times of the day. Our up-to-date Dispensing Department invites prescriptions for up-to-date dispensing.

All our Rubber Goods are of the famous "Ingram Brand."



HOT-WATER BOTTLE.

BED PAN.


RUBBER AIR BED.

N. POWELL & Co.,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. WAR OFFICE.

HEAD OFFICE : LAMINGTON ROAD, GIRGAUM,
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SHOWROOMS & DENTAL DEPOT : HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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